# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,474—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1898. [TEN PAGES.]

Established 1818.

**PETER F. HEERING'S**
COPENHAGEN
**CHERRY BRANDY.**
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

**Departures for Europe** with liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | SATURDAY, 2 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. Langbourne | 3rd Dec. |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. T. Denny | 10th " |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | W. Wheler | 17th " |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | F. Cole | 24th " |
| M.L. CARTHAGE | 5198 | C. Gadd | 31st " |
| | | | 1899. |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. T. Denny | 7th Jan. |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 14th " |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | F. Cole | 21st " |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 28th " |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. T. Denny | 4th Feb. |
| M.L. SHANNON | 4362 | F. Cole | 11th " |
| * EGYPT | 7912 | G. Langbourne | 18th " |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | W. Wheler | 25th " |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. T. Denny | 4th Mar |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. Langbourne | 11th " |
| * CARTHAGE | 5198 | C. Gadd | 18th " |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 25th " |
| * CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 1st April |
| M.L. CARTHAGE | 5198 | C. Gadd | 8th " |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. T. Denny | 15th " |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 22nd " |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | F. Cole | 29th " |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | W. Wheler | 6th May, |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. T. Denny | 13th " |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. Langbourne | 20th " |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | F. Cole | 27th " |

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

### TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

**ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.**

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| AMPHITRITE | G. Costanza | 3,985 | 1st Dec. 1898. |
| IMPERATRIX | T. Rassevich | 4,212 | 1st Jan. 1899. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE, or VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

**ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.**

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MORAVIA | E. Meccrzi | 3,503 | 12th Dec. 1898. |
| MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | G. Wallusching | 4,706 | 16th Jan. 1899. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE or VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS | Rs 960 | Rs. 575 |
| AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS | Rs 1060 | Rs. 625 |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

| Steamer | Captain | Tons | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| VINDOBONA | C. Bellen | 4,351 | 28th Nov. |

For further particulars. Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 18, 1898.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

| Vessels. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| SINGAPORE | E. Pizzarello | 5,000 | 8th Dec., 1898, |

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

| 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 550 | Rs. 325. | Rs. 165. |

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 six months Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 5th December, 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 18, 1898.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms, Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU" Capt. S. Tsuji, 3,275 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 1st December.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 21st November, 1898.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 2nd December, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th November, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 1st December, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 1st December, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 3rd December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 28th November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 1st December.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S.S. "CAMORTA," 2,097 tons, on or about 3rd December.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay 26th November, 1898.

### KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

**French Mail Steamers.**

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on Tuesday 12 NOON. |
|---|---|---|---|
| OCEANIEN | 4,219 | Schmitz | 20th Dec. 1898 |
| ERNEST SIMONS | 5,707 | deMaubeuge | 17th Jan. 1899 |
| INDUS | [illegible] | Vaquier | 14th Feb. 1899 |
| TONKIN | [illegible] | X | 14th Mar. 1899 |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,239 | Durrande | 11th Apr. 1899 |
| YARRA | 4,265 | X | 9th May, 1899 |

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on or about the |
|---|---|---|---|
| LAOS | 6,000 | Flandin | 15th Dec. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including sub-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued; allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

## 1899

## LETTS'S DIARIES

### CLOTH-BOUND DIARIES

| | Cash. Rs. | a. | Credit. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 15.—Long, Narrow Octavo. A week in an opening, 7½ by 3¼ in. | 2 | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| No. 13.—Small Octavo. A week in an opening, 6 by 3⅞ in. | 2 | 4 | 2 | 8 |
| No. 12.—Enld Small Octavo. Two days to a page, 6 by 3⅞ in. | 3 | 8 | 4 | 0 |
| No. 11.—Octavo. Note-paper size. A week in an opening, 7½ by 3¾ in. | 3 | 8 | 4 | 0 |
| No. 9.—Octavo. Note-paper size. Two days to a page, 7½ by 4¾ in. | 4 | 8 | 5 | 0 |
| No. 11D.—Octavo. Note-paper size. Three days in an open page for memos. of accounts and right hand page for accounts, 7½ by 4¾ in. | 4 | 8 | 5 | 0 |
| No. 8.—Octavo. Note-paper size. One day to a page, 7½ by 4¾ in. | 5 | 4 | 6 | 0 |
| No. 18.—Pocket Diary | 1 | 4 | [illegible] | 8 |
| No. 20.—Pocket Diary, smaller | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |

### CHEAP OFFICE DIARIES.

| | Cash. Rs. | a. | Credit. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 37.—Folio. Universal Diary. A week on a page, interleaved with blotting paper, 2¾ by 8 in. | 0 | 14 | 1 | 0 |
| No. 35.—Octavo. Note-paper size. A week in an opening, with space for Sundays, 8 by 5 in. | 0 | 14 | 1 | 0 |
| No. 35.—Octavo. Interleaved with blotting paper, 8 by 5 in. | 1 | 4 | 1 | 8 |
| No. 34.—Quarto. Six days to a page, Sunday at foot, interleaved with blotting paper, 10 by 8 in. | 0 | 14 | 1 | 0 |
| No. 33.—Quarto. A week in an opening, with space for Sundays, 10 by 8 inches | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| 33.—Quarto. Interleaved with blotting paper, 10 by 8 in. | 1 | 12 | 2 | 0 |
| 32.—Folio Foolscap size. A week on a page, interleaved with blotting paper, 12¾ by 8 in. | 1 | 4 | 1 | 7 |
| No. 31.—Folio Foolscap size. A week in an opening, with space for Sundays, 12¾ by 8 in. | 1 | 4 | 1 | 8 |
| No. 31.—Folio, interleaved with blotting paper, 12¾ by 8 in. | 2 | 4 | 2 | 8 |
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| No. 47.—Octavo. Enlarged Edition, with Cash Summary, a week to an opening and space for Sundays, interleaved blotting, stiff boards, cloth back | 0 | 14 | 1 | 0 |
| Blotting Pad and Diary, leather corners | 2 | 4 | 2 | 8 |
| Date Blocks, large | 2 | 8 | 2 | 14 |

### ROUND D'OYLES.

| | Cash. Rs. | a. | Credit. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 418—Round D'Oyles, New Patterns... 7 in. by 7 in. per doz. | 4 | 8 | 5 | 0 |

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ESTABLISHED 1835. **MORENAS & CO.,** ESTABLISHED 1835.

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IN GREAT VARIETY
FROM DIFFERENT MANUFACTURERS
From annas 2 to Rs. 8 Each.

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## BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS at HOME should not be forgotten at XMAS time.

What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a hamper of really CHOICE CIGARS such as the favourite

## "BAHADUR,"

ORDERS BOOKED for DELIVERY to any PART of the United Kingdom FREE of all CHARGES to the RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS.

**McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,**
MADRAS AND LONDON.

**BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD!**

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.
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## KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES

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| GUARANTEED | superior to any Watches at the price. |
| GUARANTEED | Perfect Timekeepers. |
| GUARANTEED | to last a life-time. |
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| GUARANTEED | for accuracy of performance. |
| GUARANTEED | without a rival. |
| GUARANTEED | Sterling Silver cases. |

PRICE.—Crystal Face Case Rs. 95. Hunting Case Rs. 105. Half Hunting Rs. 110. In neat Morocco Case with Spare Glass and mainspring and guaranteed for 3 years.

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WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL A

### PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

JUST IMPORTED
Direct from Cairo

## "ISIS" CIGARETTES.

A very Superior CIGARETTE Cork-tipped in Air-tight Tins of 100. Rs. 4-4 per Tin.
Per 1,000 Rs. 40.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

## FELICE CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER,
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EAST STREET, CAMP, POONA.

ORDERS FOR XMAS
NOW REGISTERED.

CAKES DECORATED AND UNDECORATED.
MINCE MEAT PIES.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
ICE PUDDINGS.
ICE CREAMS.
ENGLISH PUDDINGS.
FRENCH PUDDINGS.
JAM AND FRUIT TARTS.
CHOCOLATES, FANCY AND PLAIN.
CHOCOLATES, LOOSE AND STICKS.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SWEETS.
FRESH-MADE FONDANTS.
FRESH ALMOND PASTE SWEETS.
ENGLISH SEED & CT. CAKES.
ITALIAN CAKES.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
DRY CHESTNUTS.
MARRONS GLACEES.
FRUIT IN SYRUP.
COOKED YORK HAMS.
COOKED TURKEYS.
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HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

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Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands,

**TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA**

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**When Dressed Regularly with Kemp's Douche The Hair will ASSUME a Life, Vigour, Fulness and Beauty**

UNATTAINABLE by any other means. Because this preparation does its work by FEEDING and NOURISHING the hair in a PERFECTLY NATURAL MANNER—as food nourishes the body—and not by FORCING as in the case of the numerous HAIR RESTORERS depending for their effects on such things as PARAFFIN, LEAD and SULPHUR.

**Kemp's Equatorial Hair Douche**

Purely Vegetable. Delicately Perfumed
For Old and Young. For either Sex.
Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

**Kemp & CO., LD., BOMBAY.**

### WANTED.

"LORD NELSON" RESTAURANT
COLOMBO, CEYLON.

WANTED, AT ONCE, An ARTISTE, a BAR MAID and a PIANIST. Application with photo to PROPRIETOR.
"LORD NELSON" Restaurant, Colombo.

### MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
### MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

| Menist's Spectacles. | Gold. Rs. | Silver Rs. | Steel. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| With Turnpin Sides | 60 | 28 | 16 |
| With Single temple Sides | 50 | 24 | 16 |
| Solders | 50 | 22 | 16 |

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Sold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
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Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.
Spare Instruments.
Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rules (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Measuring Chains.
T Squares.
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
French Curves.
Drawing Boards.
Stencil Plates.
Field Books.
Level Books.
Note Books.
Mapping Pens.
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawing Papers.
Cartoon Papers.
Cartridge Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper.
Tracing Sectional Paper.
Engineers' Glazed Papers for Ferro-Prussiate Process.
Marion's Ferro-Prussiate Papers.

### ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.
Moist Water Colours in Pans.
Slow-drying Colours in Tubes.
Oil Colours in Tubes.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil Colour Boxes.
Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.
Pallettes, Slabs, &c.
Pallette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Prepared Panels.
Tinted Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.
Easels.
Sketching Stools.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

Globes.
Gold and Silver Pencils.
Sporting Pictures.
Battle Scenes.
Engravings.
Etchings.
Photagravures
Picture Framing.
Despatch Boxes.
Cash Boxes.
Sundries.

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BORI BUNDER.

NEW WAX FIGURES AND NEW SCENERIES, GOOD AMUSEMENT FOR FAMILIES.

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EMIL SCARPA,
Agent.

Bombay, 28th November, 1898.

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CHARACTERS.—Snake Charmers—Dancing Girls—My Mukadum—Table Boy—Ayah—Dhoby—Darzy—Policeman—A group of Parsee Girls—The Indian Idler—Semi-nude Indians of the Jungle—Reckla or the Bullock Cart.

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UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. LORD SANDHURST,
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I JAMES NELSON VINALL of Reigate, Surrey, England, do hereby give notice that I will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by my Wife DORA VINALL after this date.—Dated 11th November, 1898.

JAMES N. VINALL.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that BACHOOBAI, wife of MEHERJIBHOY DAROOWALLA and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of BAI PEROJBAI, widow of EDULJI SORABJI MISTRY, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 101, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon situate at New Churney Road without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 65 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East partly by the compound of Dadabhoy and Cowasji Palonji Chowna and partly by the compound of Cowasji Bomanji Engineer, on the West by New Churney Road, on the North by the Grant Road, and on the South by the compound of Jerbai, wife Darasha Dorabji Reporter, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward D No. 2414 and Street No. 348 to 350, and were formerly in the occupation of Bai Pirojbai and her tenants and are now in the occupation of the vendor and her tenants—Dated this 22nd day of November, 1898.

PESTONJEE, RUSTIM & KOLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS, 1898-99.

THE FIRST EXTRA MEETING will be held on SATURDAY, 3rd December, 1898, and it is proposed to hold about TWELVE EXTRA MEETINGS on SATURDAYS during the Season up to the beginning of April, 1899.

The Lawn has been enlarged, and converted into a "Private Paddock," and is available only for Ladies, Members W. I. T. C., and holders of Private Paddock Tickets.

Subscription for the full Season of Extra Meetings as follows:—

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| Season Ticket, admitting to Grand Stand and Enclosure | Rs. 25 |
| Season Ticket for Private Paddock | „ 10 |

Above includes Transferable Tickets admitting 2 Ladies Free.

The charge for Day Tickets will be:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Grand Stand and Enclosure | Rs. 5 |
| Private Paddock | „ 1 |

Including free admittance 1 Lady.

Application for Tickets should be made to

THE SECRETARY, W. I. T. C.,
Byculla Club.

Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

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SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

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JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

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Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-3, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2, per case, at Bandora.

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Rs. 120 per dozen.
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HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
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Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A I Club
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C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

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PAID UP CAPITAL ...... „ 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND ...... „ 6,930,000

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RESERVES AND REST ............ „ 13,83,900

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By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACH,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

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W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

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GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
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SCOTLAND.
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PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
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SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

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### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ......... £500,000
RESERVE FUND ........... £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL ............£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000, will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital............$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund............$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors............$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture, such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and washhand tables, sofas, book case, and medical books.

1 gold hunting watch, by James McCabe.

1 half-plate Excelsior Camera with lens, complete.

1 lot table and wall lamps.

One D. B. B. L. 12 bore shot gun by Bonehill, with implements, swords, daggers, walking stick, gun, rapier or dagger walking stick, silver mounted ivory driving whips, Japanese sword, Mahogany drawing instrument box by J. Casartelli, complete, &c.

An invoice of 18 large and small musical boxes playing 6 and 8 tunes, one musical box of 18 tunes, and one theatrical coin musical cabinet.

By order of Esa Cassum, and on account and at the risk of Mr. W Thomson—

50 deck chairs.

By order of Messrs Leopold Cassella and Co, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Esmail Hajee—

L C & Co., 1623-23—2 cases, each 50 one lb. tins primuline.
1621—1 case 10 five lb tins primuline.

By order of Messrs. Hussey and Co., and on account and at the risk of Jaferjee Nathoobhai and Esmalji Mesaji Bai, the defaulting indentors ex Bombay—

C 1131 111-2)—10 bales newspapers.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Alibhai Esmaljee of Abdool Rahiman Street—

A S 1-2—2 cases fancy notepapers, ex s. s. Gutenfels.

AT 2 P.M.

1 black Hongkong terrier, and 1 fox-terrier dog.
1 handsome light victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted brougham.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 strong built mail phaeton.
A few pneumatic bicycles.
1 set 4 rubber tyred carriage wheels.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND PEARL ORNAMENTS, COTTON AND SILK CLOTHES, COPPER AND BRASS POTS, ETC.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. Balkrishna Viswanath Sarangdhan, consisting of gold surries, vak, patlee, gope, bangles, hirakanthi, kurra, rings, and head ornaments, pearl nose-rings, ear ornaments, ear-rings and studs, silver ornaments, woollen shawls, cotton and silk sarries and dhoties, turbans, copper and brass pots, cupboard, boxes, etc.

The property is on view.

SALE OF EMPTY PACKING CASES AND GREY YARN.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Jacob Sassoon Mill, Parel.

On account and at the risk of Abdul Kayum Abdul Karim—About 600 to 700 empty packing cases.

On account and at the risk of Raghowjee Kursondass & Co.—1,800 lbs. of 3-6s. grey yarn.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Dadyseth Hill, Cumbala, the very valuable and neat substantial French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, also Rutnagiri made bedroom suite of furniture. Treacher's glassware and crockeryware, best platedware, mahogany cottage piano by Collard and Collard, in good order, one light running stylish victoria, removeable front seat, in good order, and other strong built victoria English made brougham, by Holmes, D B B L gun by Cogswell and Harrison, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, Persian carpets, etc., the property of R. W Ehlers, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is be on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN MARINE STREET, OPPOSITE THE BONDED WAREHOUSES.

Under instructions from Mr. Hirjeebhoy Cursetjee Bhandoopwalla, Administrator of the estate and effects of Bai Jerbai, widow of Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntoke, and Bai Bhicaijee, wife of Mr. Burjorjee Dinshaw Lam, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on SATURDAY the 17th day of December, 1898, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuages, tenements and warehouse standing thereon, situate in Marine Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 419 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 20, New No. 4859, 4860 and 4862, old Survey No. 1441 and 1416, and New Survey No. 9556 and 9557, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates under Ward No. 1064, and Street No. 20, 22 and 24, and bounded on or towards the east, by the Custom House Road or Marine Street, on or towards the west, by the property of Bai Motlibai, on or towards the north, by Marine Lane, and on or towards the south, by the property of AGA MAHOMED NABIA KHAN.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Fardoonjee P. Pavri at his office No. 44, Tamarind Lane Fort, or to Messrs. Mansuklal, Damodher and Jamsetjee at their office in Meadows Street, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 28th November, 1898.

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### BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. R. GOOD DEPOT, WARI-BUNDER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, docra cotton sweepings, docra waste paper, grain sweepings, &c.

On account and risk of Mr. J. S. Enty—

5 casks of ale M 177 booked under Jhansi to Wari-bunder, invoice No. 5 of 13th July.

On account and risk of owners—

8 cart axles iron, 1 bundle iron washers, consigned by A. H. Heptoola and Co. to Munji Nathoobhoy, Akola, under invoice No. 295 of 20th October 1898.

2 bags gum, M 146, Murtizapur to Wari-bunder, invoice No. 59 of 9th April.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

AT MARINE STREET, FORT, opposite the Government Central Press, at present occupied by Messrs. Claridge and Co., "English Mail" and other tenants.

On MONDAY, the 5th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the concerned the following property—

All that piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and premises erected thereon, commonly called or known by the name of Dady's Screw, situated within the Fort walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,700 square yards, be the same, litte more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east side thereof by the new built properties of the late Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Marker, on or towards the north side thereof by property then belonging to the Honourable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy the estate of the late Gungadas Vizbucandass, Framjee Nusserwanjee (the whole of which were then in the occupation of Messrs. William Nicol and Company), and Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy (then occupied by Messrs Jehangeer Nusserwanjee and Company), and on or towards the south side thereof by Marine Lane or howsoever otherwise abutted or bounded, and which said piece or parcel of ground was entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No.—, and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No.—, and are now occupied by Messrs. Claridge and Co., (English Mail) and many other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 20th proximo, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 37, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, the very valuable English teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture made to order, one sweet-toned walnutwood cottage piano by Soundy and Co, in first-rate order, rich glass and crockeryware, Bohemian glass flower vases and table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Persian and Brussels' carpets, etc., etc., the property of W. J. Ross, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th November, 1898.

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### MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE EASTERN SIDE OF NAGDEVI STREET.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th November, 1898, at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the owners the following valuable Landed Property:—

All that piece of fazandari land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of Nagdevi Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about one hundred and six-ninths square yards, assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 374, Street No. 333-35, and bounded on the east by the property of Ebrahim Hajee Dada, on the west by the said Nagdevi Street, on the north formerly by the house of Ganesh Huribhai, but now of Manchand Sakerchand, and on the south formerly by the property of Chandabhai Alli Bukah, but now of Abdullally Hussonally.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th November, 1898.

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### GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPNG DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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## INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st December 1897.
£13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

| Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only. | | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner. | | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age next Birthday. | Monthly premium. | Age next Birthday. | Monthly premium. | Age next Birthday. | Monthly premium. |
| | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. |
| 25 | 11 8 0 | 25 | 15 7 0 | 25 | 13 13 0 |
| 30 | 12 12 0 | 30 | 18 6 0 | 30 | 16 0 0 |
| 35 | 14 3 0 | 35 | 22 13 0 | 35 | 19 1 0 |
| 40 | 16 1 0 | 40 | 30 1 0 | 40 | 23 10 0 |

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

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LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Total Funds Fire and Life......... £ 9,575,342
Total Assets as per Balance Sheet 31st Dec. 1897 ............ „ 10,236,133
Total Claims Paid.................. „ 34,921,812

FIRE INSURANCES effected on the most favorable terms.

LIFE INSURANCE: Policy holders participate in 90 per cent. of the profits of their class. At the quinquennial distribution of profits at 31st Dec. 1893 the LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35s. Per Cent. Per Annum was again declared on Sums Assured under the Participating Tables.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

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GRESHAM
Established 1848. LIFE
OFFICE.

CHIEF OFFICE:
St. Mildred's House, Poultry,
London, E. C.

Assets Exceed—£6,250,000.

There is nothing desirable in Life Assurance which the Society does not furnish cheaply and intelligibly.

Liberal Terms given to Agents who can and will do effective work for the Society.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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*Guarantees Against Embezzlement.*

INDIAN GUARANTEE
ASSOCIATION.

Head Office ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Secretary.

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SUN LIFE
OFFICE.
LONDON,
Established 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES.

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to
SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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JAMES SMART,
Established 1851. TAILOR & OUTFITTER,
32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,
555 & 555, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

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EDUCATION IN GERMANY

HOME in the family of Dr. Glöel for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year. Application to

Dr. GLOEL
[illegible]
Wesel-am-Rhein
Germany.

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A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh."

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"It is nearly 80 years ago" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

# BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 15m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water 11-41m., Low water, 5-9m., 4-49a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Contested Municipal election, ward office, Sankli Street, Byculla.
Bombay Art Society, adjourned meeting, Elphinstone College, 5-15 p.m.
Principal Fairbairn's lecture on "The Conceptions of God and Man in Historical Religion." 6 p.m.
The Flying Jordans, Esplanade, 9 p. m.
Simon's Grand Museum, Boree Bunder.
Kirkham prize competition, Money School 3 p.m.

Pick-Pocket in a Tram-Car.—Teja Noora residing at Bhendi Bazaar reports that while riding in a tram-car between Pydownie and Elphinstone circle his pocket was cut open and currency notes for Rs. 100 stolen.

A Dangerous Pastime.—A Hindu lad named Bhicoo Mahadoo aged twenty years, residing at Kolebhat lane, was playing with fire-works on Friday evening when his right hand was accidentally injured. He was removed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

An Absconding Servant.—Mrs. Annie Brown, residing at Colaba, has made a report to the police, that on Tuesday last she gave her servant a currency note for Rs. 10 for the purpose of despatching a telegram; but instead of carrying out her instruction, the servant has absconded with the note.

Bombay Art Society.—The adjourned annual general meeting will be held to-day, at 5-15 p.m., at the Elphinstone College, Fort, to pass the audited accounts of the last year, to elect a new Committee, and to settle about the next Exhibition, where it is to be held and in what month, and so on.

Reported Thefts.—Vithu Babaji, a Hindu residing at Charni Road, has reported to the police that a woman who was in the habit of visiting him, stole from his house gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 71. Basatali Hussainally, residing at Musjid Lane, has reported to the police the theft of wearing apparel and cash of the collective value of Rs. 213. A person who was suspected of the theft has been arrested at Agra.

Fatal Gun-powder Explosion.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest on Saturday, at the Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Kanji Rawji, a *Kalasee*, aged seventeen years, residing in new Hanuman Lane. Deceased was grinding some gunpowder in his house on the 13th instant to make crackers for the Dewalee, when the gunpowder suddenly exploded, and the right hand of the deceased was severely burnt. He was taken to the hospital, where he died on Friday evening. A verdict in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

Death from Burns.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Bhendi Bazar on view of the body of Ebrahim Oosman, a Mahomedan aged forty years. On the 25th September last, deceased was writing with the aid of a naked kerosine oil lamp when the lamp was accidentally knocked down by his hands and his trousers caught fire. Both his legs were seriously burnt, and he was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital, where he remained till Tuesday last, when he was taken home by his relatives. His condition subsequently grew worse, and he died on Friday evening. A verdict of death from burns was recorded.

Alleged Murder by a Woman.—The adjourned enquiry regarding the circumstances touching the death of Jotee Hurree who was found dead in the room of a house at Oomercarry on the morning of the 20th instant, with his throat cut, was resumed by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday afternoon. After some further evidence was recorded, Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, stated that he made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased which was covered with blood, as also the clothes on the body which were saturated. The face, chest and arms were also covered with blood, which was dry. There was an incised wound about four inches long, extending from the left side of the neck across the front towards the right side, about an inch beyond the middle line of the neck, dividing the skin muscles and large blood vessels on the left side of the neck. The trachea was also divided. Witness was of opinion that the death was due to hemorrhage consequent on the wound of the neck. The knife produced, witness added, could have caused the wound described above. The enquiry was then adjourned.

The Flying Jordans.—This admirable combination achieved a pronounced success again on Saturday, when they treated their patrons to two performances. In the afternoon the capacious pavilion was crowded with young folks, who entered thoroughly into the spirit of the entertainment enjoying themselves to the utmost. At the evening performance the management must be certainly congratulated upon achieving a veritable triumph in attracting such a vast audience. It is now many years since we have had no such, I less than 3,500 having paid admission money, the marquee being crowded to the doors, every available seat being occupied by a representative gathering, which proves that we will support anything worthy when it comes along. Saturday's programme contained many attractive shews, all of which were received with the greatest enthusiasm, whilst the daring feats of the Jordan Family fairly brought down the house. Performances will take place each evening this week, whilst a special matinee will be given on Saturday afternoon next. Seats may be secured for this evening at Messrs. Soundy and Co's.

Abuse of Friendship.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Edward Massey, a driver on the Rajputana Malwa Railway, charged Charles Quadros with cheating in respect of Rs. 200. Mr. Sanjana, barrister-at-law, prosecuted. It appeared that the parties became acquainted with each other in the St. George's Hospital about September 1897, when the complainant expressed his desire of buying a pair of bulls. Subsequently the accused wrote to him at Mehsana that he urgently wanted Rs. 200 to pay for the bull-dogs. The amount was transmitted to him by telegraphic money order. On the application of the accused a further sum of Rs. 15 was sent to the accused by means of a postal order, which, however, was returned to the complainant at Mehsana, owing to the accused having gone out of Bombay. Subsequently the accused wrote to him stating that the whole thing was a joke and that he had spent the money in paying off his debts, which required an early settlement. The complainant there-upon came to Bombay and instituted proceedings against him. But the accused was not to be found for a long time. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and taking the previous convictions into consideration, sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or in default to undergo a further term of three months' imprisonment. The fine if recovered was ordered to be paid to the complainant.

A Young Cyclist in Trouble.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable Whitehead charged Kaikhushro Hormusji with riding a bicycle after dark without sufficient light, on the 24th instant. The accused stated that he had a light when he started, but it was afterwards blown out. After his arrest he asked Constable Whitehead to let him go. The constable inquired what the accused would do for him if he let him off. The accused said he would thank him for his kindness. The constable then asked what money he had got with him, and the accused stated he had only one rupee and fourteen annas with him, which he placed on the table. Just at that time a sepoy in plain clothes came up and their conversation ceased. The constable then asked him to sign a "charge," and on the accused again pleading for his release, the constable slapped him on the face. The slap was repeated, whereupon the sepoy intervened and told the officer not to strike him. Eventually the constable held him by the hand and made him sign the statement. Constable Whitehead informed the magistrate that the accused had preferred a complaint against him to the Police Commissioner, charging him with an attempt at extortion. But the Commissioner after making inquiries refused to believe the accused and asked him (the constable) to press the charge against him. The accused said the Commissioner had referred him to the court. The magistrate fined the accused Rs. 5 for the offence with which he had been charged, and told the parties to take whatever steps they thought fit against each other. Constable Whitehead said he did not wish to take any proceedings against the accused, whose statement the Police Commissioner had disbelieved.

Bishop Staley, the first Bishop of Honolulu, whose death we briefly chronicled the other day, was consecrated in the chapel of Lambeth Palace on the eventful third Sunday in Advent, 1861, when the whole country was mourning the death of the Prince Consort. There were audible sobs when his Royal Highness's name was omitted from the Litany—nearly all the congregation having known the Prince—and Bishop Wilberforce observed that people were fuller of the premature end of a great man's career than of the commencement of an unusual episcopal one. Dr. Staley was a great educationist, alike at St. Mark's College, Chelsea and at Honolulu, where he secured the separation of the lepers, among whom Father Damien subsequently laboured. He had great influence with the Hawaiian Royal Family, and visited the Emperor of Brazil and the President of the United States in 1863.

## PRINCIPAL FAIRBAIRN'S VISIT.

### LECTURE AT THE WILSON COLLEGE.

### "THE ORIGIN AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF RELIGION."

The third of the Haskell lectures on Religion and the Philosophy of Religion was delivered by Principal Fairbairn in the hall of the Wilson College on Friday evening; the subject being "The Origin and Historical Development of Religion." There was as usual a large number of ladies and gentlemen present at the lecture.

Principal Fairbairn, who was accorded a warm reception, said that so far as these lectures had proceeded, they had been mainly concerned with questions more or less abstract. Their problem had been as it were to interpret universal through individual experience. Man lived under a system which was intelligible to his intellect and which implied a common causal intelligence. Man was a being who embodied a moral ideal, and he was intended by personal action in obedience to universal law to realise the ideal he embodied. The life he lived, was a life that might be described as designed for and adapted to discipline, a life intended to form and fashion him through a struggle with manifold forces, which he must overcome. He was intellectual and ethical in himself, and such too must be the great cause and the great will that made and governed the whole. But when they were speaking of man, what did they mean! Not this person or that, but a collective race, with an immense history behind it, which at once revealed and interpreted the will and the thought of that race. Man was not this or that person, he was humanity, an immense colossal individual as it were, whose limbs were nations, whose strides were centuries, the ebb and flow of whose life was the coming and going of generations. It was curious and more than simply psychologically significant that Man, sought to understand nature much sooner than he attempted to understand himself. He had felt the need of adjusting himself to his conditions, of understanding the nature that confronted him, the things that he handled, the food that he ate, the river that flowed past his cave, the sun that made the day, the moon that walked in beauty by night, the stars that came out in the darkness and stole away before the breaking of the day. These things Man tried to understand, and asked what did they mean! Why were they and he only for a short time together! Whence did they come, and what did they mean for him? It was only by slow degrees that he came to ask questions concerning himself, and still slower that he came to ask concerning that of which he formed a part. For every man was more than a single atom, he was a member of a family born into it, the sum of all its ancestors. What did humanity mean, and what place did he, his family, city, state, people, race hold in this collective whole? What and how had humanity contributed to his making, and what had he to contribute to its common, collective good? What did its past history signify? How many centuries and how much variety of blood entered into the very purest caste among them? There was no caste pure and no man with unmixed blood. For ages since there were aboriginal tribes, living in the uplands of India. Then making their way over lofty mountains or across the wide sea came Tartar men settling in Southern India, or making their home in Northern India. Later on other men broke through the fastnesses of the Hindu Kush, came down and settled in the Punjab, made their way into the North-Western Provinces, found their way into Bengal, spread out, and at last laid victorious hands on Ceylon. Then a Greek from the Far West with a conquering army made his way into India. Centuries later, Persians and Arabs, who were in blood and religion like the Tartars, made their way into India, conquered it, and established themselves there, created a religion, and modified what they found. Still later the Portuguese settled in the west, the French settled on the east coast of India, and later on came men from England making a settlement again. Into the Indian man of to-day all that past entered, affecting him in some fashion, in thought, in custom, in institution, making him different from what he would actually have been without anyone of those influence. What was he (the lecturer)? Who could tell what entered into him? His religion was semitic in origin and character, Roman and Greek in distribution, it came to the island that was the home of his fathers, where they had blood that was akin to the Aryans who settled in India and sang their Vedic hymns while his ancestors settled in England. Then came Art and Philosophy from Greece, and the principles of Law from Rome, and institutions from Roman and Teutonic times, making civil customs and religious usages. Then came much conflict for freedom, developing character, expansion, producing a race that settled on the further shores of the Atlantic and built up a new Republic, and that spread to the antipodes and formed new colonies there. All those and a thousand more influences entered into the making of one man. They could not take him out of his race. Again when man grew into a tribe, the tribe distinguished itself from other tribes by customs and in a variety of forms, still waging war upon those with which it differed. Then when States were formed there were further differences expressed, for there were conflicts—industrial commercial, military, of every form and kind. Families everywhere tended to group themselves. Into States, States into Kingdoms, Kingdoms into Empires, and Empires into Federations. Did it not mean that there was a force driving man together into a unity? If again they looked at Art and Industry, did they not find that Art and Industry everywhere were, so to speak, the same, seeking after similar things, trying to gain similar ends. This imminent theology or law of an end means that nature is one, reason is one, and wherein it is one, the great effort will be after unity by a process of growth. The lecturer then explained what commerce and exchange meant, and referring to Indian literature said that the Vedic hymns were a great possession which it ought to be the glory of India to have and the glory of India to give away. Western literature, which was theirs ought also to be the literature of India, and India ought to take it in the spirit in which it was given. For what was true of Man was true of states; the tribe, the caste, the people that sought to live to itself, went against the inherent law of humanity, and was trying to keep Man still a divided race, when he ought to be kin and one. In commerce there might be jealousies that helped to divide, but the one great thing that ought to tend to the unity of man, to freedom, to order, and to progress, was the highest of all his possessions, and the most characteristic of all his products—religion. When they touched his religion, they touched man at his highest. By religion, kinship was defined, and men stood to each other related as religion determined. By religion custom was sanctioned, law made sacred, and the oath was guarded. By religion, ethics morals ought to be translated into living reality and men made not simply obedient to custom, not simply reverent to the manners of their fathers, but ideal, spiritual beings, living for the good of man, speaking truth, doing right, walking humbly realising the great ideal. Religion was ever conceived as being at its highest when it was most creative. But the question they had to consider was when they spoke of religion what did they mean? Secondly how did religion come to be. Thirdly, how had it grown into the infinite multitude of varieties existing at that moment. Now, religion had a twofold application to all faiths, subjectively it meant the beliefs, thoughts, ideas, tendencies, which made man feel after the supra-sensibles and the Divine. Objectively it meant the literature, creeds, poetry in which he expressed his beliefs, the ceremony in which he embodied his feelings, and the social sanctions wherewith he guarded and defended his customs. A religion always was as its God was. It was a conception of Deity, and if in the conception of Deity there was no moral element, it would not be a moral religion. If in the conception of Deity, there were only tribal prejudices, then those prejudices would be the sum of that religion. Mark then that as was the Deity such would be the religion. Deity meant the God a man himself believed in. It would not do to have two conceptions of Deity—a private conception for the school and a public conception for worship and the State. For there was no law so inevitable as this that if a man were content with a lower God in worship than he had in his thought, the God of his thought would be lowered to the level of the God of his worship, and would die a mere impotent abstraction. That was the universal characteristic of all religions. If they had no moral elements in their worship, all the moral elements in their life would suffer, for what gave particularity to religion was the failure to express this great universal ideal. He felt somewhat at a loss to discuss the origin of religion in terms appropriate to the west before eastern men. They had it very largely discussed by certain philosophers from two different points of view. One was represented by those who regarded religion as Mr. Herbert Spencer did as a system of superstition springing out of mistaken inferences, drawn from the phenomena of nature by primitive man. Possibly some of those present had read Mr. Spencer's first volume on the Principles of Sociology. Mr. Spencer asked, how did man come by his religious beliefs? His answer was that "as a primitive savage" through the phenomena of dreams Man was led to distinguish between himself as embodied from himself as disembodied soul, that hence arose the worship of the spirits of the departed, and that in this all the complicated forms of religious worship took their rise. This view was not merely a figment of Mr. Spencer's imagination, but it received no support from the most venerable religious beliefs of the world. The real fact was that being what he is Man could not be without thinking of a suprasensible to whom he stood in relation and who stood in relation to him. And this idea grew through the nature around him and above him, the men about him, the history behind him, the great personalities who arose, the great events that happened. The grand permanent element in all religions ought to be the intellectual and ideal element of truth and the element of right. If those elements reigned, men would be bound to become as their God was, their worship and state as themselves and their God. Only as they had ethics incorporated in religion and moral law embodied in worship could they have full justice done to the idea of man. He and his hearers were divided by usage but, he great obligation to abstain from all practice of evil was universal. There came to all people a splendid moment in their history. That splendid moment had come more than once to European peoples. It came in the early days of the sixteenth century. At that time a great Christian Church had come to forget the relation between faith and practice, and Europe listened to the man who preached the necessity of this moral harmony. The countries at least that did respond rose up emancipated, created new thought, created a new philosophy, realised new freedom, extended wealth, and commerce to the uttermost parts of the earth, became great in all moral things. And to India as to England there had come times in her history when great moments had been seized. Such a moment came when Buddha issuing from an ascetic community formed his theory of life and preached that man's supreme duty was to renounce self, and to-day there was a great opportunity before them when by wedding high faith to pure worship, and one, perfect, ethical God to a perfect ethical service, they might achieve that wondrous emancipation that would help the coming of the time when man to man the world ever would be brothers, and institutions and customs no more divided. (Loud cheers.)

## FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyebjee and a common jury.

### ROBBERY AT THE NULL BAZAAR.

Shamjee Dewjee and Ramlal Chugganlal claimed to be tried for having on the 6th October committed theft of a purse containing Rs. 34, belonging to the complainant, a liquor shop-keeper, named Govind Dhurmaji. While the latter was making a purchase at a shop at Null Bazaar, the first prisoner was seen by a sepoy to take the purse and its contents from Govind's pocket and hand it to the second prisoner. The policeman then arrested the first man, his accomplice being arrested afterwards by another police sepoy. Both prisoners being found guilty, and admitting having been previously convicted, were each sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

### ALLEGED FORGERY.

Narandas Rattansi, Naranji Mulji, and Permanand Lilladhar surrendered to their bail and claimed to be tried for having abetted Dyall Khimji on the 28th December and 4th January last, in forging the name of Permanand Cooverji to four share transfers in the New Mofussil Company, Limited, and with also forging a signature to a dividend warrant. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Davar, appeared to conduct the prosecution, the first accused being represented by Mr. Raikes and the second by Mr. Rivett-Carnac.

Mr. Lang, on the prisoners taking their place in the dock, applied that the third man should be granted a free pardon under section 338 of the Criminal Procedure Code, on the understanding that he gave a true statement in the witness-box of all he knew in connection with the case.

Mr. Raikes pointed out that the man in question had only been made an accused person at a late stage of the proceedings before the magistrate, and that another man who was one of the first to be charged had been pardoned.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee considered the application of the Advocate-General to be a reasonable one, and granted the pardon.

Mr. Lang, in opening the trial, pointed out that the two accused remaining in the dock stood charged with abetment of forgery and misappropriation, under circumstances which he proceeded to describe. On the 18th December last, a man called Permanand Cooverji died of plague at Bombay, leaving a son by a former wife who was the prosecutor, and a second wife named Motabai, and several sons. Permanand at the time of his death was possessed of certain moveable property consisting of Government Paper and shares in different companies, including four shares in the New Mofussil Company, which were the subject of the particular charges before the court. As it was not unusual in such cases the step-son and step-mother were not on particularly good terms, and it would be found from the evidence that attempts had been made on behalf of the mother and her relatives to obtain the benefit of the shares. The Advocate-General having pointed out the customary manner in which shares were transferred and dividend warrants paid, said the first prisoner was the brother-in-law of Motabai and the second prisoner her uncle, and the jury would find from the evidence that they had been assisting Motabai in concealing the deceased's property from the step-son. Counsel added that the whole of the property had disappeared, but in reference to that the prisoners were only now charged in respect of the shares, one of which had been transferred to Narandass Ratansi and the other three to Naranji Mulji. The question for consideration in the case was whether the signatures to the transfers and to the dividend warrant of Rs. 100 were made by the prisoners or not. It would be found that the latter form was not issued till three weeks after Cooverjee's death, so if the evidence of the document was to be believed, it must have been signed in his name. As regards the share transfers the only defence that could be suggested was that they had been signed by Cooverjee before his death, and had not been presented till after his demise. Mr. Lang in regard to the latter point, said that it was denied that the documents bore the correct signatures, and various documents bearing the recognised signature of Cooverji would be produced to substantiate that while in addition a handwriting expert would depose to the signatures on the documents not being that of the deceased. There was also another class of evidence that would be called. There were two persons who had been implicated in the frauds. There were two persons to whom the shares had actually been transferred and had been pardoned on condition that they made true statements of all they knew. He would not trouble the jury by detailing at length their evidence, but shortly it was to the effect that after Cooverjee's death the family were extremely anxious that the shares and promissory notes should be kept for Motabai and her children. A metha named Dyall Khimji who had since absconded, forged the name of Cooverji to the documents and they were afterwards taken to the New Mofussil Company's office, and the shares transferred to the accused. Mr. Lang said the jury would have to receive the evidence of the men who had been pardoned with caution and consider how far it was supported by other evidence. Mr. Lang having pointed out that the misappropriation was conclusive from the fact that the accused had retransferred the shares to other persons, after pointing out the sections under which the prisoners were charged, proceeded to call witnesses in support of his opening statement.

Hansraj Permanand, the prosecutor, in cross-examination by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, said he was 24 years of age, and married in 1890, and had been living joint with his father in food and worship although he occupied a separate room. Witness's father was a muccadum to Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., and later on to Sassoon J. David. Witness assisted his father in his business. He had as two principal methas Ramjee Dewjee and Dayal Khimjee, and other subordinate methas. Witness knew one Dharamsi Muljee, who used to visit Narandas Ratansi, but witness could not say if he was connected with his father in business. Witness was acquainted with Dharamsi's handwriting a little. He was well acquainted with Dayal's handwriting, but not so well with Ramjee's. Dharamsi Muljee was prosecuted in the Police Court for taking part in these forgeries, but was discharged by the magistrate. Witness filed his information in the Police Court on the 6th July, 1898. Thackersey Haridas was also charged with Dharamsi, but on the 14th July, witness applied to the magistrate to tender a pardon to Thackersey. The latter was not examined before the magistrate for three or four weeks after the filing of the information. He lived in the same house with witness. They used to speak in connection with other matters, but not about this case. After the examination of Thackersey Dharamsi was discharged; and witness then applied to the magistrate to add Permanand Lilladhar as an accused person. He had previously been summoned as a witness. He was not called as a witness, as he was concerned in these frauds. Parmanand was committed to the Sessions on the 10th October, but was out on bail. Witness had no conversation with him about this case. Permanand was tendered a pardon that morning, the arrangement having been effected through his father-in-law, Assoo Virjee. When his father died, witness did not know much about the value of his estate. In the original petition for letters of administration to his father's estates witness valued it at Rs. 19,000, which amount was afterwards raised to Rs. 22,000. That was in consequence of information which witness got. Witness knew of the Mofussil Company's shares standing in his father's name before the notices were sent. Nanibai, and her mother Goomtibai, were related to his father, but witness could not say on what terms they stood. One of the Mofussil Company's shares had been transferred to Nanibai, and two to Goomtibai. Witness found that out on enquiry after Permanand's death.

Other evidence was recorded; and the court adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

With reference to the Army Remount Department's new system of purchasing country-bred stock, as far as possible direct from the zemindars, a correspondent points out that the object of Government is in no way to save money or to compete better with the dealer, but by paying the same price in the districts as allowed at fairs, to put the profit into the breeder's pocket. The dealer or middleman, however, for reasons which we explained recently, will, always have some advantage in bargaining over the Army Remount officer.

## HONOUR TO A RAO BAHADUR.

On Saturday evening, at the Muzaferabad Hall, Grant Road, Rao Bahadur Ellapa Ballaram, an eminent contractor and builder of this city, a Justice of the Peace, and a member of the Municipal Corporation, who has made himself conspicuous, in the times of plague and famine, by his philanthropic exertions to relieve the wants and sufferings of the poor among his own and other communities, was rewarded with a recognition of his worth and his liberality in the shape of an address and a splendid entertainment, got up by a committee of representative citizens. All classes of the community were represented at the entertainment, and every one seemed to take a personal interest in shaking the Rao Bahadur by the hand when he came, and in seeking to promote the success of the demonstration. A special fund had been raised for it by the committee, and among the subscribers, a list of whom was published in our last issue, were prominent citizens like Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Jamsetjee Ardasir Wadia, Professor Karkare, &c. The arrangements for honouring the guest of the evening appeared to have been made by the committee regardless of labour and expense; and Muzafferabad Hall was seldom before the scene of such magnificence as was witnessed on Saturday by many hundreds of the poorer classes of the community, who thronged the Frere Bridge and the roads adjacent to it. The roads leading to the hall were lighted with triangles, pillars, and stands of tumbler lights: while the parapet wall of the bridge, overlooking the hall, had its outlines picked out with numerous multi-coloured lanterns. The entrance to the compound and the premises looked gay with bannerets and flags of various colours. A string-band, stationed in the garden-grounds, played a selection of music during the evening. A professor legerdemain entertained the guests assembled in the lower hall; while a choir of trained young Hindu singers, with harmonium accompaniment, entertained the guests accommodated in the upper reception-rooms.

Among those present were Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, C.I.E., the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. N. G. Chadawarker; the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, Professor Muller, Sirdar Mir Abdul Alli, Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Hassumbhoy Visram, Amirudin Tyabjee, Kazi Kabirudin, Dr. Prabhaker, Messrs. Mir Abu Alli, Jamsetji Ardasir Wadia, Byramjee Nasarwanjee Servai, J. C. Cama, H. M. Chichgar, Colonel Wilkins, R.A.M.S., Messrs. Damoder Gordhandas, Pestonjee Ardesir Wadia, Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Essoof A. M. Dharamsi, J. Rowley, Dr. F. N. Bisnee, Dr. J. DaGama, member of the Council of Portugal, whose chest was decorated with the insignia of the order, Dr. A. D. Mody, Lieut. Berend, Messrs. Eknath R. Khote, Sunderrao D. Khote, Anandrao R. Talcherker, Edulji Rustomjee Reporter, Muncherjee E. Morris, N. G. Velinker, Rahimtulla Khairaj, M. B. Chaubal, Narsingrao Syboo, M. H. Majoo, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. M. H. Maiya, Messrs. K. N. Kabrajee, Balkrishna Anandrao, Saiyad M. Effendi, Baba Luximon, Anandrao N. Wasudeo, Madanlal M. Munsuff, &c.

Rao Bahadur Ellapa Ballaram arrived at the entertainment soon after 9 o'clock, and was cordially welcomed by Mr. Velinker, Mr. Narsingrao Syboo, and other members of the reception committee, amidst the cheers of those present below; and was escorted to the upper reception rooms, where the band of young Hindu singers chanted Maratha ditties specially composed in his honour, printed copies of which were distributed among those present. On the motion of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, seconded by Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade was called to the chair.

Mr. N. G. Chandawarker, in addressing the assembly, said Rao Bahadur Ellapa Ballaram was well known to them all for the disinterested services rendered by him during the time of the plague in Bombay. He was well known as a contractor and builder, but he was still better known as a gentleman who had distinguished himself by his humane labours for the poor and his liberal charity to the needy. Very early in the mornings was he to be seen in the plague hospital and the Ballaram segregation camps, opened by him in Foras Road, unceasing and untiring in his efforts to relieve suffering and alleviate distress. (Cheers.) His charities, too, were well known; and Mr. Chandawarker was the more pleased to take part in the proceedings to honour such a generous-hearted and humane citizen, who sacrificed a large portion of his means to relieve his less fortunate fellow-citizens. (Applause.) The example of such a man, Mr. Chandawarker thought, deserved to be followed, and he felt sure it would be followed. (Applause). His charitable instincts had been the instincts which distinguished him throughout his whole life among his fellows; and they all hoped he would live long to enjoy the honours already conferred upon him by Government, and the higher honours that they hoped were still in store for him at the hands of the powers that be. (Applause.)

Mr. Narsingrao Syboo, Secretary of the entertainment committee, then read the address to the Rao Bahadur, which ran as follows:—

Dear Rao Bahadur,—We, members of the Telagu and other communities of Bombay, take this opportunity of publicly tendering to you our heartfelt thanks, as the only humble token of our gratitude for the help given by you to us and to suffering humanity in general, when such help was most urgently needed during the dire outbreak of the disastrous plague which visited this beautiful city in the years 1896, 1897, and 1898. Notwithstanding the panic caused by the plague and the consequent exodus of the people, you remained staunch to your disinterested work, and like a truly public spirited citizen, assisted the authorities in carrying out the measures for the suppression of plague. We cannot but feel proud of having amongst us men of such sterling virtues as you possess; virtues, which are turned at the worst of times to the best advantage, virtues, which have always adorned your career in various walks of life. You, Sir, were born in a comparatively poor but honest hard-working family, and it reflects great credit upon you, that by dint of industry, zeal, and devotion to duty, which have always distinguished you, you have risen to a foremost position amongst the well-known citizens of Bombay. We are aware of the good use you have made of your means and opportunities, in relieving the distress of the poor and helpless by extending to them a kind and helping hand of fellowship in times of sore need, and many a widow and orphan remember and bless you as their sympathetic friend, wise counsellor, and generous benefactor. Your numerous acts of kindness have been ever guided by the noble principle of not letting the left hand know what the right hand giveth. But, Sir, your recent acts of benevolence and charity cannot long remain concealed; for example, your segregation camps at Foras Road, known as "Ballaram Camps," are a standing monument, bearing visible testimony to your benevolence and generosity. They have afforded shelter to thousands of homeless destitutes. The quiet and unassuming way in which you maintained the Telagu Hospital and the kind and sympathetic manner in which you inquired after the health and comfort, and relieved the wants of the inmates of the Camp and Hospital, have left an abiding impression, which will never be effaced from our memory. We keenly feel, we are not in a position to adequately requite your services, but we beg to assure you of our heartfelt gratitude for the anxious solicitude and practical sympathy shown by you, in the misfortunes of the Telagu and other communities. It is not too much to say, that by these and many other acts of public spiritedness and generosity, you have well merited and won the good opinion not only of the Community to which you belong, but also of the public as well as of Government. The appreciation of your services has been testified in an unmistakeable manner by your nomination in 1883 as a Justice of the Peace, by your return as a Member of the Local Municipal Corporation elected by the Ratepayers, by your nomination as a Rao Saheb in the list of public honours granted on the New Year's Day in 1892, and by the bestowal of the title of Rao Bahadur upon you by the Local Government this year. When we presented you with an address in 1892, on the occasion of your being made a Rao Saheb, we ventured to predict that in your future course of life you would be still more useful to the public by the continuance of philanthropic work, and elevate your name and fame by gaining further honours. We are now glad to find that our predictions and anticipations have been amply realized by your good offices and benevolent actions during the plague, and it gives us sincere pleasure to know, that your services have not only been appreciated by your countrymen, but also acknowledged by our benign Government by conferring upon you the much esteemed title of Rao Bahadur, for which we tender you our hearty congratulations. We also feel it our duty to express our sense of indebtedness to Government for having honoured one who enjoys the confidence of his community and whose services eminently deserve public recognition, and we trust that still higher honours are in store for him, whose acts and deeds so richly deserve them. In conclusion, we earnestly trust that you will be enabled by Providence to add to these bright instances of public usefulness during the rest of your career, and that others will be led to emulate your worthy and distinguished example. That you may live long in the enjoyment of perfect health and worldly prosperity and of the blessing of the public, is the sincere wish and dovout prayer of the undersigned.

Professor Muller, in addressing the meeting, said he would like to add a few words to what Mr. Chandawarker had said, and with which he heartily sympathised. He knew a good deal about the plague measures, and how readily people came forward to assist at present, but there was a time in the beginning of the scourge when it was difficult to get any one to come and help. It was then that Mr. Ellapa Ballaram came forward with ready and hearty assistance. His generous efforts in raising segregation camps were well known and widely appreciated. His was the largest camp for the people residing in and about Camatipoora, and he worked hard and zealously in inducing people to go into the camps. (Cheers.)

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee had great pleasure in adding a few words about the public spirit and generous nature of the guest of the evening from what had fallen under his own observation. His efforts had had the most beneficial effects at the health camps and Mr. Kabrajee did not forget the many faces he saw in the camps, which Mr. Ellapas efforts made happy and smiling even in the midst of sorrows and distress. (Cheers). The camps were conducted at his own expense, and no less than fifty families were comfortably accommodated therein. At the hospital again, the sight of happy faces cheered his heart when he entered it during his visit. The example of Mr. Ellapas benevolent nature and noble-hearted charity was such that it could not be forgotten by the people of this country. (Applause.)

Mr. Justice Ranade, who was very cordially received, said he had great pleasure in taking part in the proceedings of the evening, which were a response to the pleasure and relief which Bombay felt at the alleviation of distress and suffering felt in the community during the time of the plague. The evening's proceeding was the commencement of the thanksgiving offerings which the city would gladly make to those who did not spare themselves in the hour of its sorrow and distress. It was, he thought, but the first of a series of thanksgivings which were due to men like the guest of the evening. Professor Muller's testimony was the more valuable, because it was the testimony of an eye-witness, who did not spare himself in affording relief to the sufferers. They had now turned over a new leaf and better days were he hoped, in store for them. The expressions of good will and appreciation for Mr. Ellapa followed his very valuable services in the interest of the community; and this appreciation evinced in the proceedings of the evening, would, Mr. Ranade thought, stimulate others in imitating Mr. Ellapa's worthy example. It was in that light that Government had been pleased to put their seal upon the public testimony of the public satisfaction derived from Mr. Ellapa's valuable and disinterested labours. It was a case of public thankfulness and Government recognition (cheers;) and Mr Ranade hoped that this recognition would not be the last of its kind. It afforded Mr. Ranade very great pleasure in being present on an occasion like this, when the *elite* of Bombay society, of all races and all classes, united in honouring the guest of the evening, who was an honour to the Hindu community and an honour to the Bombay public. He had already earned civic honours, and he was a member of the Municipal Corporation and a Justice of the Peace. The community was all the richer for the trials through which it had passed during the last few years, for they had brought into public view the noble qualities of generous citizens, and the valuable and disinterested services of men like Mr. Ellapa. (Cheers.) He occupied the foremost place in this respect, and deserved the honour done him that evening. (Applause.)

Amidst the cheers of the assembly, the chairman then presented to the Rao Bahadur the address enclosed in a silver casket, resting on an elegant silver stand.

Rao Bahadur Ellapa Ballaram, in tendering his acknowledgments, said: I am greatly indebted to you for the honour you have done me tonight and for the kind sentiments expressed in the beautiful address just read. I am so overwhelmed by the kindness you have evinced towards me, that I am not able to convey to you adequently my feelings on this occasion, which I shall remember till the last days of my life. I notice that my services to my fellow citizens during their direful distress, in consequence of the plague, have called forth this spontaneous exhibition of thankfulness on their part; and in response I only say,

> "The more I am thanked, when 'I am not thanked at all,
> I have done my duty and have done no more."

Gentlemen, our beloved city has passed through an unparallelled trial, during the last two years and a half. The visitation has put to the test the nerves of some of our most prominent citizens; has impoverished our Municipality and has called forth extraordinary energy on the part of Government. (Hear, hear.) During such troublous times, the city expects every man to do his duty and let me assure you, it was this feeling that emboldened me to do the little I have done, (cheers) and which you have so happily and at such length enumerated in the address. A reference has been made to the recognition of my services by Government. I have during a series of years considered it my duty, to place my humble services at the disposal of our benign, Government. The poor millions of this country look up to Government during the visitations of famine and plague. And at such trials, it should be, the duty of every loyal citizen to supplement the efforts of Government by his individual exertions, (cheers) and by his influence with his community; and Government are seldom unmindful of such services. I thank you, gentlemen, once more from the bottom of my heart, for the honour you have done me this night, and I assure you that I shall always cherish with feelings of gratitude the recollection of this gathering in my honour. (Applause.)

The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, said he could not help adding his congratulations to his friend, Mr. Ellapa, on his eminent services to the city. He (Dr. Bhalchandra) thought there was some thing in the womb of time coming to his friend in recognition of those services, and they would all be glad to congratulate him for higher honours in that hall or some other place. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram seconded the vote of thanks; and garlands and bouquets of flowers were distributed, after which an adjournment was made to the refreshment tables. The meeting broke up at a late hour.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON
COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 28th November, 1898.

1. The Drills, &c., for the week will be as follows:—
(1) Byculla School—At 4-30 p.m., to-day, Monday, the 28th instant, and Thursday, the 1st proximo.
(2) St Mary's College—At 4-15 p.m., on Tuesday, the 29th instant and at 7-15 a.m., on Thursday the 1st proximo.
(3) Cathedral High School—At 3-45 p.m. on Tuesday, the 29th instant, and Thursday, the 1st proximo.
(4) Indo-British Institution—At 4-30 p.m., to-day, Monday, the 28th instant.
(5) Byculla Scottish School—At 3 30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 30th instant.
(6) John Connon School—At 3-30 p.m., on Friday, the 2nd proximo.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR
G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 28th November, 1898.

1. Duties—
   Orderly Officer for the week—Lieut H A H Payne
   Next for duty—2nd Lieut J Fairclough
   Orderly Sergt No 1 Company—Sergt H G Hyde
   Next for duty—Sergt G D Traylen
   Orderly Sergt No 2 Company—Sergt H O Coates
   Next for duty—Sergt R Wood
2. The following drills will take place this week—
   No. 1 Company Town Hall Compound
   Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—40 pr R M L Gun drill and laying
   No 2 Company Nesbit Road Head-quarters.
   Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—40 pr R M L Gun drill and laying
3. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next the 3rd instant at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to continue the Annual Gun Target practice.
   Dress—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.
   Cycling members of the Corps attending the practice may parade at the same time and place. Dress the same. Lamps to be carried.
4. There will be class firing at the Coorla Rifle Range on Wednesday next the 30th instant. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. local time and Byculla, 12 minutes later.
5. The following member having passed a qualifying test, will be permitted to lay at practice—No 2 Company Bombr J Woodward
6. The following extract from "Government Gazette," is published for information:—
   Bombay Volunteer Artillery—2nd Lieut Henry Alfred Handley Payne to be Lieutenant, vice Penny transferred to the Supernumerary List.
7. The following member having joined, has been taken on the strength of the Corps from the 25th instant—No 630 Gunner E W P Donoyhue.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

## HIGH COURT.—November 28.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Candy.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Cause
680,97—Ardeshir H and D—Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Pagdiwalla vs The Societe Generale Mercantile of Paris—Craigie L and O—Part heard

To Vary Commissioners' Report.
683,94—Hiralal M and M—Surafvahu alias Kubli vs Ranchoddas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W

Postponed Long Causes
602,97—Maganlal and R—Dalsukbhai Foolchand and another vs Sha Haridas Chapecy—Shamrao P
437,95—Daphtary and F—Sadashiv Anunt Dalvi and others vs Vishwanath Damodhur and others—Little and Co, and Smetham B and Noble
105,96—Balkrishna V N K—Javerbai vs Shamjeebhai Akha—K D Shroff
117,96—Framjee and D—Bamanshah Hormusjee Kapadia vs Cooverbai widow—Nanu and H
501,97—Khunderao and S—Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim Hajee Karimbux vs Kishorilal Hurnandrai and others—Hiral M and M
264,93—Pestonjee R and K—Ebjee Oomersey and others vs Hurdayalmul Dharyalmul—Smetham B and N
433,96—Manshuklal D and J—Navivahu vs Bapujee Juggonnath and another—Bhaishunker and K

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Strachey.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suit.
13,98—Shamrao P—Babaji Cassinathji vs Manockbai and others—Nanu and H

For further Directions.
617,91—Little and Co—Dadabhoy Dhojbhoy Baria vs Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Baria and others

Testamentary Suits
16,98—Mansuklal D and J—Vithaldas Rangildas vs Jamnadas Dayaram—Chitnis M and M
18,98—M L Shroff—Bai Ruttonbai vs Runchordas Valubdas—M H Khan

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4 NIGHTS ONLY.
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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3.
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ELLA CARRINGTON,
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Which now includes the young and talented
Australian Prima Donna
MISS LAURA ROBERTS,
19 TALENTED ARTISTES.
Production of Paulton's immensely successful
London Extravaganza
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THE CIRCUS GIRL.
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H. P. LYONS, Advance Manager.

PRINCIPAL FAIRBAIRN'S LECTURES.

THE FIFTH and the last of the Haskell Lectures on RELIGIONS and the PHILOSOPHY of RELIGION, by Principal FAIRBAIRN, D.D., LL.D., of Mansfield College, Oxford, will be delivered in WILSON COLLEGE HALL, Chowpatty, THIS EVENING, at 6 P.M. SUBJECT:—The END of RELIGION.

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55, Westgate Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne,
July 20th, 1898.

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DEAR SIR,—You will doubtless have observed the report of the great fire at Sunderland.

We sent our Mr. Hastie there to try and get information about any of your Safes. We are glad to say that he discovered a large one of your manufacture on the premises of W. Wade & Son, 220, High Street, Indiarubber and Guttapercha Merchants. This had been in very intense heat, and was covered with debris.

After a little trouble they managed to open the safe with the keys, and to the delight of the owners, their papers were found ABSOLUTELY UNINJURED.

We are, yours faithfully,
For Henry Walker & Son, Ltd.,
J. G. WALKER, Managing Director.

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# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 26.

AN extra allotment of Indian Council Bills was made in London yesterday, amounting to 1 lakh on Calcutta, at 1s. 3 31-32d. Also to-day extra allotments were made of 6 lakhs, on Calcutta, and Rs. 1,60,000 on Bombay, at the same rate. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered, being quoted to-day at 1s. 3 11-16d.

Consols advanced 1-4 per cent. yesterday, to 111. French Rentes remained at 102 1-4, and Paris Exchange on London at 25·31 1-2 fcs. Rupee Securities were 1-4 per cent. higher, at £62 1-4; and Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 116. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 3-8 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-16d. less in value at 27 3-4d. per oz.; and in New York 1-2 cent, at 60 1-4 cents per oz, with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent lower, at 4·84 7-8 dollars.

A further advance of 3-16 per cent brought the price of Consols to-day to 111 3-16. Indian Sterling Loan was 1-2 per cent higher, at 116 1-2; and 3 1-2 per cents Rupee Securities advanced 1-16 per cent to £62 5-16. Paris Exchange on London declined 1 centime, to 25·30 1-2 fcs.; while French Rentes continued at 102 1-4. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was 1-8 per cent lower, at 3 1-4 per cent. Bar Silver further declined to the extent of 1-8d., to 27 5-8d. per oz.; and in New York the value of the metal was 3-8 cent lower, at 59 7-8 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being 1-4 cent less, at 4·84 5-8 dollars.

For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed the quotation to-day was 36 1-2s. per 416 lbs., November-December shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, in a flat market; for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, 36 1-4s. per 416 lbs., November-December shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, market flat; Brown Rapeseed, 34s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market flat; Linseed, 38s. per 416 lbs., November-December shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market flat in tone.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 18,000 bales. Prices both spot and for arrival were unchanged all round. The Manchester market closed firm.

There was a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in spot prices of East Indian Cotton to-day in Liverpool, while Spot Mid.-Americans and American Arrivals maintained their current level. The market closed steady, Surats easier, Arrivals steady. The Manchester market was firm. The day's sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 49,000 bales. The total Sales in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 70,000 bales, being 11,000 bales less than in the preceding week at 81,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to Consumers was 34,500 bales less at 72,000 bales. The week's Imports were 80,000 bales lower at 133,000 bales. The total Stock increased to the extent of 54,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 846,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued in New York at 5 7-16 cents per lb. yesterday; Futures for February and May declined 2 points each, to 5·31 and 5·42 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 113,000 bales.

To-day Ready Mid.-Uplands advanced 1-16 cent, to 5 1-2 cents per lb.; and Futures 5 points each, to 5·31 cents for February and 5·42 cents for May. The Receipts at the ports were 58,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 5,260,000 bales, compared with 4,710,000 bales at the end of the preceding week.

The tone of our local Cotton Market has been firm to-day. Exporters bought but 50 bales, and the mills 900 bales. Quotations are given at Rs. 149 per candy for "Good" Broach, March delivery; Rs. 132 for "Good" Bhownugger, for May; and Rs. 123 for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets are quiet and dull in tone, with but a small demand, at current prices.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 4,310 | bales. |
| Wheat | 8,713 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 4,738 | ,, |
| Rapeseed | 3,024 | ,, |
| Gingellyseed | 19,031 | ,, |
| Poppyseed | 999 | ,, |
| Castorseed | 3,832 | ,, |
| Rice | 3,613 | ,, |

FREIGHTS are a quiet market, with a rather better feeling.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was on a small scale all round, and the market closed steady as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | 1s. 3 31-32d. | per rupee. |
| ,, Telegraphic | 1s. 3 15-16d. to 1s 3 31-32 | ,, |
| Credits 3 months' sight | 1s. 4 5-32d. | ,, |
| France | 1·70 1-2 | ,, |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates have to-day been steady at 94 3-8 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 94 5-16 for Account, with 84 1-2 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES are dull. China Mills have declined Rs. 5; New Great Eastern are Rs. 5 higher, and Ripon Rs. 17 1-2.

## FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th November, 1898.
[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

| Via | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission Hours. | Minutes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | 26 | 5 | 45 p.m. | 14 | 25 |
| Teheran | 27 | 5 | 36 a.m. | 1 | ... |
| Suez | 27 | 2 | 35 p.m. | ... | 33 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 27th November, 1898.

| | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum Time. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | ... | 20 | ... | 3 |
| ,, Karachi | ... | 10 | ... | 1 |
| ,, Madras | ... | 13 | ... | 3 |

## HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 23rd November 1898:—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Amount to be remitted during 1898-99 | 16,000,000 |
| Remitted from 1st April 1898 to 19th November, 1898 | 10,613,000 |
| Balance to be remitted from 20th November 1898 to 31st March 1899 | 5,387,000 |

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 25th November, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | inches | 29·924 |
| Temperature of the Air | degrees | 79·2 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | | 72·2 |
| Dew Point | | 69·1 |
| Relative humidity of Air | | ·722 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) | | 0·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day | degrees | 88·2 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) | | 70·5 |
| General Directions of wind* | | N, ENE, WNW, N. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours* | miles | 150 |

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—November 26.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 79·7 |

SUNDAY—November 27.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 75·6 |
| 10 a.m. | 81·5 |
| 2 p.m. | 88·4 |
| 4 p.m. | 85·2 |

## GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 19th November, 1898.

| | Coaching Traffic. Receipts. | Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total | 1,44,977 | 4,24,919 | 4,995 | 5,74,891 |
| Corresponding week of last year. Open Line Miles. | ... | ... | ... | 5,37,758 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Increase | Rs. 37,133 |
| Decrease | ,, |

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

## EUROPE.

BIRTH.

DEVISMES—October 10, at Alexandria, wife of Captain R G R de Vismes, Indian Staff Corps, daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GARDE—BURROWS—November 2, at the Church of the Holy Cross, Crediton, Walter Henry Ormond Garde, Surgeon, Royal Navy, youngest son of the late Dr Henry Garde, of Timoleague, Co Cork, to Ethel, youngest daughter of the late Surgeon-Major E P Burrows, Bombay Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

BIRD—November 4, at Rosedale, Hammersmith, Anne Frances, wife of Charles Augustus Bird, late of the Indian Civil Service.

CARDEW—November 3, at 19, St James's-square, Bath, Mary Anne Sophia, widow of George Schuyler Cardew, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal Army, aged 66.

COWIE—November 6, at 208, Holland-road, W. Elizabeth, widow of John Cowie, late of Calcutta and Old Broad, street, E C, aged 81

FENTON—November 3, at Boscombe, the Rev George Livingstone Fenton, M A, late Chaplain of St Mary's, Poona, and St John's, San Remo, aged 85

FRUSHARD—November 7, at Byron Hall, Worthing, Caroline, widow of James Frushard, Brigadier, Commanding Rajputana Field Force

GEILS—November 6, at Geilston, Cardross, N B Hester Elizabeth Wilson or Bessie, widow of Major Tucker Geils, 60th Bengal Native Infantry, aged 86

MEREWETHER—November 8, Harriett, widow of Colonel Sir William Lockyer Merewether, KCSI, CB.

RIACH—October 31, at Newton Abbot, General W A Riach, Indian Madras Staff Corps, aged 78

STOTHERT—October 21, at Victoria-road, Bombay, the Rev Richard Stothert, of the Free Church of Scotland Mission, aged 64

## OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

RUBIE-KELLNER—November 13, at Agra, the wife of E Rubie-Kellner, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ESTCOURT—CARR-CALTHROP—November 17, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Right Rev the Bishop of Lahore, assisted by the Rev W Handford, Chaplain of Rawalpindi, Punjab, Ernest Alfred Estcourt, B A, Indian Civil Service, youngest son of Albert Estcourt, Esq. C E, Mayor of Gloucester, England, to Beatrice Mary Honora, elder daughter of Colonel C W Carr-Calthrop, Principal Medical Officer, Assam.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

# The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1898.

THE full text, now to hand, of Lord Salisbury's speech at the Guildhall banquet on the 9th instant is far from reassuring. Studied moderation of tone, suggestive reticence, a vagueness which in some quarters has been termed sophistical, conveyed, and manifestly with design, an impression that grave dangers threaten the future. The continuance of naval and military preparations after the settlement of the Fashoda episode by the withdrawal of Major Marchand, which everyone knew from the first to be inevitable, sufficiently indicate the existence of far more serious anxieties. Lord Salisbury indeed acknowledges that the Government had to regard the possibility of a European war, arising out of the complications on the Upper Nile, "not from a very near distance, but at all events with great interest and consideration. . . The great judgment and common sense of the French Government, in circumstances of unusual difficulty, relieved Europe of a very dangerous and threatening storm." The newspapers on both sides of the Channel made war seem nearer than it actually was, and preparations had been made with great promptitude to guard against any danger that might suddenly come, the preparations have to be continued after that particular danger was passed, "because it has been impressed upon us that the subject matter of war is terribly prevalent on all sides." What is especially remarkable is, that these dangers have become so manifest at the very moment when the Czar of Russia had invited the nations to a Congress, to consider the possibility of putting a limit to the continuous increase of armaments. Lord Salisbury curiously enough stated the object to be "to provide for the disarmament of the nations." The Imperial Rescript did not contain any such proposal or suggestion. Count Muravieff took occasion to emphasize the fact that the Rescript did not aim at disarmament, but at an understanding which would prevent existing burdens being aggravated beyond endurance by the continuous increase of existing armaments. But whatever the nature or scope of the invitation sent forth by the Emperor of Russia, Lord Salisbury does not find in a survey of the present state of the world, any ground for anticipating much from the proposed Peace Conference:—"Until the happy day when the Emperor of Russia's aspirations are crowned with success, we must still have regard to the dangers that surround us, and provide the precautions that are needful."

What are the dangers that surround us? Before proceeding to vaguely suggest the nature of these environing perils, the Premier and Foreign Secretary stopped to notice the unhappy omens that mark the era of the Czar's proposals, which he—Lord Salisbury—thinks will be an epoch in the history of man. The first place in the list of dangers that threatens peace is the expansion of America:—"It is the first year in which the mighty force of the Great American Republic has been introduced among the nations whose dominion is expanding and whose instruments to a certain extent are war." Lord Salisbury did not impute blame to the United States for that; he gave them his sympathy in their recent difficulties; but for all that "their appearance among the factors of Asiatic and possibly of European diplomacy, is a serious event, which may not conduce to the interests of peace, though in any event they are likely to conduce to the interests of Great Britain." The captious critic may be inclined to ask how can that be an unhappy omen which *in any event*, will conduce to British interests? It might also be objected that there may be events which would make the advent of an armed and aggressive Republic very serious indeed. Some new Venezulan question may arise. The clause of an existing treaty providing for the neutrality of the prospective Nicaraguan Canal, which may be constructed at any moment with capital guaranteed by the United States, may lead to very heated controversy. The agitation in the British West Indies for annexation to the States may receive encouragement and support from the filibuster elements that kept Cuba in anarchy for years, and paved the way for armed intervention. However, since the advent of an armed and expanding America is placed in the category of evil omens, one need not to scan too closely qualifying phrases, which were only courteous on such an occasion. The next danger to peace in the present day is the phenomena of decaying nations, whose Governments are so bad that they are strong enough either to defend themselves, not to gain the affections of their subjects. The highest philanthropy—as in a recent instance —or mere lust of dominion, empire, may at any moment suggest to powerful neighbours that it would be a plain duty, or at all events a profitable and facile operation, to seize on the territories afflicted with weak and incapable administrations. As no two neighbours are likely to agree as to the division of the spoil, they will probably quarrel, and that means war. A very similar theory was propounded in the same hall a couple of years ago to the address of the Sultan, who was at that time in very bad odour in England. It was believed at the time that the allusion to vast territories about to come into the market, presaged the immediate partition of the Ottoman Empire. Magazines and newspapers vied with each other in the elaboration of schemes for the division of the estate of the Sick Man, then supposed to be moribund. Well, in the interval the Sultan has fought a successful war. His finances are rehabilitated by an indemnity, guaranteed by Great Britain and other Powers. He has received the disinterested assistance of Germany in reorganising and largely increasing his army. The Emperor William and his Empress have visited the Yildiz Kiosk. Kaiser and Sultan have embraced and exchanged the most cordial assurances of eternal friendship.

These much decried decaying States may on occasion enter into new and unexpected combinations, which may yet be described in the conventional language of diplomacy as new guarantees of peace. It was not within the scope of Lord Salisbury's speech—in which, as has been already said, the studied omissions are no less suggestive than what was actually said—to refer to that wholly unexpected evolution, so contrary to the expectations entertained in 1895-96. The decaying Empire of those years, whose territories were about to be parcelled out amongst near and distant neighbours without more ado, is now in such improved circumstances, that some of the Home papers have seen in the coming together of Kaisar and Sultan, a danger alike to British and Russian interests in the Near East. It has even been adduced as one of the reasons for the energy thrown into the preparations for war, after the withdrawal of the French from Fashoda was decided upon. It is to be noted that Lord Salisbury when referring to the prevalence of the subject-matter of war on all sides—dwelt on the terrible rapidity with which wars break out in these days as the most serious consideration of all. Recent events—in the West Indies and the Philippines—have shown that "wars come upon us absolutely unannounced and with terrible rapidity. A cloud-storm arises with a rapidity which baffles all expectations, and it may be in two months after the first warning you receive, you find you are engaged, or in prospect of war, on which your very existence is staked." There is unfortunately no hint of the quarter from which the thunder-bolt of war may descend on us like a bolt from the blue. The guests in the Guildhall were reminded—and it is to be hoped reassured by the reminder—that though Colonial and Maritime Empires have before now been thus stricken to the ground, yet they were Empires with land frontiers, while Great Britain sea girt, is not vulnerable so long as she is possessed of a fleet exceeding in strength the navies that may attempt to attack the metropolis. That is precisely what we have again and again said; with the mightest fleet that ever rode the seas, England is invulnerable. That conviction it is evident has sunk into the mind and heart of the English people. For the first time, as a distinguished Admiral reminded a Guildhall audience, England has faced the possibility of war without panic or even anxiety. Indeed it might be said that the prospect inspired not fear, but a feeling of exultant anticipation of battles won and new territories added to Empire. A very wholesome one feeling if it be not carried to excess. But Lord Salisbury's statement that all but an insignificant majority of Englishmen abhor war, can not be accepted without considerable reservation in view of the unanimity with which Liberals and Conservatives, Non-Conformists and Churchmen seemed to welcome the prospect of war when the Fashoda question became acute. We are glad to learn that Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., for Cardiff with all his old courage laboured hard and with some success to avert war for five acres of malarious swamp.

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AN interesting scientific mission, in which three nationalities are represented, has recently disembarked at Aden, with a view to the thorough exploration of the Hadramaut territory extending, from the limits of our settlement, along the south-eastern coast of the Arabian peninsula almost to Muscat. The leader and organiser of the expedition, Count Landberg, is the Swedish Consul at Cairo. At his representations Sweden, Norway, and Austria-Hungary have agreed to bear the cost of a well-equipped party of specialists to explore the great salt-plain known to exist in the Hadramaut, and is generally supposed to have been in past ages the bed of a large inland sea. Six Professor, of the University of Vienna accompany Count Landberg. Elaborate preparations have been made for a sojourn of six months in the territory to be explored. The party has journeyed from Trieste to Aden in the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Amphitrite. Three hundred camels are to convey the scientific apparatus, provisions and a well-known Austrian mineral water, which will exempt the party from dependence on the local water-supply, which is known to be scarce and bad. A Swedish steamer with additional supplies will proceed along the coast pari passu with the expedition, which will endeavour to keep within a fortnight's journey of the Arabian Sea. The chief object of the exploration is to obtain accurate knowledge as to the character of the supposed bed of a dried-up sea. If the level be lower than that of the Indian Ocean, important results may follow. The Bitter Lakes which had been dried up for countless centuries before Lesseps began to pierce the Isthmus of Suez, have become broad expanses of water, modifying the climate of the surrounding country since the Canal was cut. Southern Arabia, which was unquestionably at a former period much less arid and far more fertile and prosperous than it is now, may be in part redeemed from sterility, if it be established that the old sea-bed is below the level of the Indian Ocean. The adjacent mountains will also be examined to ascertain their geological structure, and see whether they contain minerals. The flora and fauna of the whole area will be carefully studied. After the exploration of the interior, it is the intention of Count Landberg and his colleagues to explore the islands along the coast, of which little or nothing is known. The Twelve Apostles, extinct volcanoes which have never been trodden by European feet, will be visited. While the expedition is in the Hadramaut, the leader will move about on horseback for greater convenience in conversing with the Bedouins, the Count being proficient in Arabic. So indeed are most, if not all the Viennese professors, but they will ride on camels. This expedition, it may safely be predicted, within six months will return to civilisation to find itself world-famous.

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THE last news of the Mad Fakir says that he has moved some marches back. There is no reason to suppose that the Government of India contemplate any active operations against him, though the Swat moveable column at Malakand and Chakdara is always at hand to nip any aggression on our territory in the bud. Being midwinter, however, and the hills about to become impassable from snow, it is to the highest degree improbable that the Mad Fakir will attempt anything further at present.

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THE Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade presided at a meeting held at Muzerabad Hall, on Saturday evening, for the presentation of an address to Rao Bahadur Ellapa Ballaram in recognition of the services he had rendered to the community by opening an hospital and establishing health camps at his own expense, during the time of the plague which he still continues to maintain. A splendid entertainment was provided in connection with the presentation by a committee of gentlemen who appeared to have spared no labour or expense to make both functions completely successful. The Hon. Mr. Chandawarker bore willing testimony to the noble and generous instincts which had characterised the Rao Bahadur throughout his life. Professor Muller expressed his full sympathy with what had been said in praise of the guest of the evening, and added to it from his personal experiences of the disinterested character and value of his services. Mr. K. N. Kabrajee made a further contribution in illustration of the beneficial effects of Mr. Ellapa's thoughtful and timely generosity in connection with the establishment and management, at his own expense, of an hospital and segregation camp. Mr. Justice Ranade, in winding up the proceedings of the meeting, expressed the great pleasure he felt in being present on an occasion when the *elite* of Bombay society united in honouring the guest of the evening, who was an honour to the Hindu community and an honour to the Bombay public.

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WITH reference to our remarks on the Municipal death-rate returns, it is pointed out that the weekly totals of 604 and 606 include still-born, while the rate per mille excludes them; and as the figures under this head for the two weeks are 39 and 53 respectively, the total in which the rate was calculated was less by 12 than that of the preceding week. The rates as given in the *Government Gazette* are thus shown to be correct.

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AMONG the passengers brought by the P. and O. mail steamer Sutlej to Bombay, on Saturday morning, were the members of the Plague Commission, consisting of Dr. Fraser, of Edinburgh University, President of the Commission; Dr. Wright, Professor of Pathology at Natley Hospital; Dr. Rueffer, Sanitary Department, Cairo; and Messrs. J. P. Hewett and A. Cumine, Indian Civil Service, members of the Commission.

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ON (last) Friday night, by the Raichore mail train leaving from the Victoria Terminus, the Hon. Major-General Sir Edwin H. Collen, C.I.E., Military Member of the Viceroy's Council, proceeded on a tour of inspection to Aurungabad. A salute of fifteen guns was fired at sunrise on Saturday, announcing his departure. He stays at Aurangabad for three days, and then leaves for Ahmednugger, where he will halt a couple of days, leaving for Madras on the 2nd of December.

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THE 18th Bengal Lancers, Sialkote, will attend the Cavalry camp-of-exercise in January, in place of the 17th Bengal Cavalry, which regiment has reported cases of glanders among its horses.

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THE appointment of Assistant-Adjutant-General, Punjab Frontier Force, falls vacant at once, as Lieutenant-Colonel Barrett, 2-5th Gurkhas, has elected to revert to regimental duty with a view to qualifying for command.

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THE Secretary of State has, within the last few days, intimated to the Government of India that Surgeon-Major-General W. Taylor, C.B., has been appointed Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India.

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THE jurisdiction of Ram Dowlat-Ram Bahadur, Superintendent of Post Offices, Simla Division, has been extended to all the State Post Offices in the Native States of Maler Kotla, Kapurthala, Nahan, Patiala, Nabha, Jhind, Chamba, Faridkote, and Kalsia, or, in other words, he may be called the head of the Postal Department of these Native States.

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TELEGRAMS from Hong Kong, dated Saturday, the 26th instant, give 3,000 bales of Indian Yarns as sold there, and 4,300 bales at Shanghai, during the preceding fortnight; exchange on Bombay being quoted at 146 1-2 per 100 dollars, and Rs. 202 per 100 taels at Shanghai. New Malwa opium was quoted on the day of the advices at 740 dollars per chest, old Malwa at 800, and very old at 830; and at Shanghai the price of New Malwa was ruling at 565 taels per chest, old at 585 to 630, and very old at 650.

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AN apparatus has been constructed in the South Indian Railway Workshop at Negapatam by which the gates at railway level crossings are shut and bolted before the gateman in charge can pull off the gate signal. The apparatus has recently been on trial at the Chetput (Madras) level-crossing, and found to work satisfactorily. The Agent of the South Indian Railway has accordingly obtained the sanction of Government to incurring the necessary expenditure in constructing and fixing the apparatus at all busy crossings on the line.

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AN outbreak of plague is reported to have taken place at Hinganghat in the Wardha district of the Central Provinces. There were nine cases on the 19th, and seven fresh cases on the 20th. Hinganghat is an important town with a population of 10,000 and the main seat of the cotton trade; the "Hinganghat cotton," grown in the rich valley of the Wardha, being one of the very best of the indigenous samples in India. An English firm has established a cotton agency in the town, which presses cotton, and ships direct for England. The modern part of the town is laid out in broad streets and avenues, and it possesses a large furnished traveller's bungalow for all classes, probably unique of its kind, with rooms specially reserved for Europeans, where travellers may halt for three days free of charge, a great contrast to the bungalow fee levied from all alike with impartial and unflagging consistency in our Province.

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A fund has been raised by members of the Indian Civil Service serving in the Madras Presidency for the purpose of founding a prize in memory of the late Mr. James Grose, who died at Ootacamund on the 7th June last. "The Grose Memorial Prize" will be awarded to the female student of the Madras Medical College, standing first in the first College examination for the degree of medical practitioner. The total sum collected amounts to Rs. 667, which has been invested in 3 1-2 per cent. Government paper, and the Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Henry Bliss, the Hon'ble Mr. Sturrock, and Messrs. J. H. Tremenheere, H. A. Sim and A. G. Cardew, has intimated to the Director of Public Instruction its willingness to hand over the fund, requesting that Government may be moved to sanction a grant-in-aid equal to half the sum raised. The total endowment would then amount to Rs. 1,000, which would yield an annual return of Rs. 35, which it is hoped will be considered sufficiant for the prize proposed. The Government has accepted the endowment with pleasure, and has sanctioned a half grant of Rs. 333-8-0 in aid of it. The Director of Public Instruction and the Principal of the Medical College are to be trustees for the endowment.

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WRITING of the Bombay Gymkhana Racket Tournament which has been fixed for the 26th December and following days, a contemporary says:—This fixture, which has been held consecutively since 1885 is the only open racket tournament in India—rather a curious fact considering the number of Lawn Tennis Tournaments that are held each year, and vigorously supported. Match racket playing has been immensely on the rise in England during recent years, since the institution of the Amateur Championships, and the Regimental competition at Prince's: but in India somehow, in spite of the number of courts and players, there has been no corresponding movement. This Bombay tournament itself, though the one event of its kind, seems never to have been much of a "draw" for outsiders, and the appearance of a competitor from beyond the borders of the Presidency has been a very rare event. Partly this has been due no doubt to the fact that the event has hitherto been held in October, when the majority of men are just back from leave and are busy preparing for drill or camp; and now that the Committee have changed the date to Christmas week, there should be much more chance of a brisk competition. The prospect of meeting in matches keeps good players from rusting in the monotony of the station four, and their keenness re-acts again upon others and raises the whole level of play. And the game is so well adapted for India that it deserves better than to be allowed to sink for want of such simple encouragement.

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THE Financiers who press their attention upon the embarrassed in England are at any rate prepared to provide some ready-money in the first instance, whatever be the price that they may exact for it eventually. But a firm which is issuing its circulars from Meerut has hit upon the idea of financial assistance in a form that will oblige the debtors to begin with a payment to themselves. "Dear Sir," says this document, which carries the name of the Northern Indian Law Agency Company,—

> If you or any brother officer of yours is in pecuniary difficulties, write and let me know exactly how your troubles are pressing you, the names of your creditors and their addresses, the amounts due to them, and the manner in which you purpose liquidating your debts, and I will at once put myself in communication with your creditors, and see if they will accept small monthly payments or are willing to compound for a lump sum, which might be worth while your raising elsewhere to pay up with.

The terms of the agency for the important assistance thus proferred are 15 per cent on payments made to them. "Thus if you send Rs. 100 for distribution, this Company's commission will first be deducted and only Rs. 85 will be paid out to creditors." A remarkable inducement truly. We do not suppose that we can do any harm by giving the Northern India Law Agency this gratuitous advertisement:—Debtors are not always wise; but most of those who accept the terms of money lenders do so not from any delusion that the transaction is an advantageous one, but because their occasions are urgent. The man has yet to be found, we should imagine, who having debts and being desirous, as far as he can of paying them, can think that the process will be forwarded by beginning with a payment of 15 per cent to a third party, to whom he owes nothing.

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MR. J. C. Stevens sold by auction, on Nov. 3, "the beautiful pale-blue silk vest worn by Charles I. on the scaffold." The bidding started at ten guineas, and the hammer fell at 200 guineas, the purchaser being Mr. Brocklehurst.

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THE Spanish cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa, one of Admiral Cervera's vessels, which was refloated by the Americans, foundered at sea, off the Bahamas, on Nov. 1, during a gale, while being towed to Norfolk, Virginia. Her crew were all rescued by an attendant tug.

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THE following are among the recently proved wills:—Mr. J. C. Colman, of Norwich, £617,201; Mr. Alfred Gilliatt, £658; the Rev. Henry John Rush, £9,100; Mr. George Conquest Scrutton, £11,555; Mr. John Hall, £14,797; Mr. Frederick Augustus Harris, £18,855; Demotrios Vafiadakis, £39,839.

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AN explosion occurred, on Nov. 6, at the capitol in Washington. It was due to the ignition of gas which had been escaping in the basement. The supreme Court has been badly damaged, so were the walls of the Law Library. A number of documents were destroyed. It is thought that the damage will not exceed 20,000 dol.

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A SHOCKING fatality was reported on Monday (Nov. 7) from the mountains of North Antrim, where a youth named McIntyre has lost his life. On Friday he went out shooting wild geese with two dogs, and at night one of the dogs returned barking furiously. Search was made, and on Monday morning the youth's body, guarded by the second dog, was found, the boy's head having been blown off by the gun. The dog was in a state of exhaustion, and had evidently stayed by the body for almost four days without food. The gun had gone off while the deceased was loading it.

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AT an influential meeting of merchants and shipowners held at Liverpool under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, a resolution was moved by Mr. Yerburgh, M.P., and carried, calling on the Government to give every possible assistance to British merchants and capitalists in China, and to secure for British enterprise, in the matter of railway construction, similar preferential rights in the Yang-tsze region to those which have been claimed by Germany, Russia, and France in the regions which those Powers regard their special spheres of influence.

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IT has now been officially found that the accident which occurred in Wellingborough Railway Station, at the beginning of September, was caused by the sloping platform. It will be remembered that a trolley, impelled by its own weight, ran across the platform and fell upon the rails just as an express train, travelling at sixty miles an hour, was about to pass through. The result was that the train was derailed and that seven people were killed and sixty-five injured. Colonel York reports that even had the engine, as has been suggested, been fitted with a cow-catcher, the derailment could not have been prevented.

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A FRENCH engineer, M. Robin Langlois, has, says the *Times'* Paris correspondent, just invented a process, described by the French scientific review *La Nature* as very simple and inexpensive, for transforming rapidly into cubes or square blocks, possessing absolutely the external appearance and properties of refined sugar, all raw sugars made from cane or beets, hitherto whitened and purified by the methods at present in use in the factories of the world. Under the new process the transformation of raw sugar into refined sugar takes only a few hours, while in the refineries to-day it requires from fifteen to sixteen days.

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THE Congressional and State elections took place on Tuesday (November 8) over the greater part of the Union: Colonel Roosevelt has been elected by a plurality of votes to the Governorship of New York State, this being a distinct triumph for President McKinley's policy. On the other hand, the "Daily News'" New York correspondent telegraphs that the Republicans have suffered some serious reverses. It is believed that the Cabinet will persist in its intention to annex the Philippines, but, if this is the case, there will probably be a conflict with the Lower House, which deals with money bills, and could withhold the sums which would be made necessary by the acquisition of the new territories.

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THE annual statistics published by the French Ministry of Agriculture indicate that the consumption of the flesh of horses, mules, and donkeys is steadily increasing in Paris. The number of stalls at which it is offered for sale now reaches 193. The number of horses brought to the shambles for slaughter was 21,667, of mules 52, and of donkeys 310, but 734 horses, a mule, and seven donkeys were condemned as unfit for human food, so that the total killed and consumed was 20,933 horses, 51 mules and 303 donkeys. The prime cuts fetched about a franc a pound, some of the inferior parts making little more than ten centimes per pound.

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A SPECIAL Army Order was issued on November 10, announcing gratuities to the British troops engaged in the recent operations in the Sudan. Every officer, warrant officer, non-commissioned officer, and other soldier of such troop who was employed south of Wady Halfa will be entitled to participate in the grant, which will also be issued, in special cases, upon the recommendation of the General Officer Commanding in Egypt, to certain officers and men who were employed at Wada Halfa and Assuan. The unit of the scale will be £3 in the case of those who took part in both the battles of the Atbara and Khartoum, and £1 10s, in all other cases. A Major-General will get £238 and a Brigadier-General £171.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### FRENCH RAILWAY ENTERPRISE IN CHINA.

### THE FRENCH LOAN.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The French State Guaranteed Railway Loan for Indo-China is specially intended for the construction of railways into Yunnan.

### THE ALLEGED RUSSIAN DESIGN ON CHINA DENIED.

Nov. 27.

The semi-official "Journal de St. Petersburg" formally denies the reported Russian occupation of New-chwang and likewise the alleged design of Russia to occupy the province of Pechili.

### THE CHARGES AGAINST COLONEL PICQUART.

### ANTAGONISM BETWEEN THE CIVIL AND MILITARY.

Nov. 25.

Apart from the charge of forgery, Colonel Picquart is also charged with communicating official secrets to outsiders, namely to Barrister Leblois.

Nov. 26.

The decision of General Zurlinden to court-martial Colonel Picquart while the Court of Cassation is deliberating on the Dreyfus case is hotly criticised, and rekindles afresh the antagonism between the Civil and Military.

Colonel Picquart's conviction for the admitted communication of insignificant documents is regarded as being certain. In the meanwhile the Court of Cassation is daily examining Colonel Picquart.

### LORD CURZON AT DERBY.

### THE NECESSITY FOR COURAGE AND SYMPATHY.

Nov. 25.

Lord Curzon, replying to a congratulatory address at Derby, said that the qualities most essential in the discharge of the duties of a Viceroy were courage to grapple with complex problems, and sympathy with all races, creeds and classes.

### INDIAN JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

### BOMBAY AND ALLAHABAD.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. Justice Strachey to replace Sir L. Kershaw as Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, and the appointment of Mr. Louis Russell of the Bombay Bar to replace Mr. Justice Strachey as Puisne Judge, Bombay.

### GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO THE WEST INDIES.

Nov. 26.

Lord Selborne, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, at a banquet in London last evening, announced that the Government had already given considerable assistance to the West Indies on account of the hurricane, and would ask the House of Commons on the assembling of Parliament for more help to the sufferers.

### THE NEW GOVERNOR OF CRETE.

In the presence of the King of Greece and the Court, the Foreign Ministers to-day, formally announced the appointment of Prince George of Greece as High Commissioner of Crete.

### THE KAISER'S JOURNEY TO PALESTINE.

The official "Reichsanzeizer" announces that the Emperor, who has arrived at Potsdam, summoned his Ministers and acquainted them with the results of his journey to Palestine, those which had been achieved, and others he anticipated, his Majesty expressing satisfaction thereat.

### AMERICAN OCCUPATION OF CUBA.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The first detachment of the American army of Occupation of Cuba has landed in the province of Havana.

### POLICE ENCOUNTER WITH DACOITS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 27.

News has been received at Poona of an encounter between the police and dacoits in the Ahmednagar District. Inspector Maroti placed on special duty, received information from a Bhil named Gopia, that four dacoits, who had at their head a man named Karmya were living with their women on a hill near the village of Kolhar. The Inspector accordingly took fifty armed men about a distance of 50 miles from Ahmednagar. After two days' journey, the police arrived there and found the dacoits still at the top of the hill. The ascent was quite open. The dacoits had fine shelter, while the attacking party had no shelter. The crest of the hill formed an excellent breastwork. The Inspector took possession of the hill and placed his men on three sides of it. As soon as the police advanced, the dacoits opened fire which the police returned; but both sides were out of range. The dacoits had plenty of ammunition, and their women were loading their weapons. When darkness set in it was resolved to draw round the dacoits, who however, managed to elude the vigilance of the police and decamped. The police commenced to search for them the following morning and afterwards returned. The dacoits had plenty of ammunition which they purchased from the town of Bid in the Nizam's dominions. The capture of the dacoits in this district being unavailing, the Military also have been withdrawn, without having had an opportunity of taking the offensive. The want of ball ammunition for the district police is being felt.

### CAPTAIN LOCKHART MURE.

At a meeting in connection with the plague of the volunteers and others in the city to-day, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Pudumjee in the chair, a resolution was carried unanimously respectfully appealing to Government to reconsider the transfer of Captain Lockhart Mure. The resolution states the high appreciation the people of Poona have for the manner in which he discharged his duties and endeared himself to the people. All classes ask, that if it be possible, he may be retained in Poona as long as the present measures continue in force.

## THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

### HIS EXCELLENCY AT GONDAL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

GONDAL, Nov. 26.

Early this morning, Lord Sandhurst left Palitana on a very brief visit to the Thakore Saheb of Gondal. The Thakore Saheb of Palitana accompanied his distinguished guest, as far as the third mile-stone on the long and dusty road to Songad, and there bade him good-bye.

From Songad a special train conveyed his Excellency to Gondal, where he was received with the usual honours and greeted on the platform by the Thakore Saheb and his Diwan, Bezanjee Merwanjee. His Highness conducted Lord Sandhurst to the guest-house in the pretty grounds of which the guest camp was pitched, and there luncheon was served. Owing to the brief character of the Governor's visit, which terminates this evening, the usual formal visit and return visit were dispensed with.

### RAJKOTE PROCEEDINGS.

RAJKOTE, Nov. 27.

From Palitana, which belongs to the older generation of the Kathiawar States, and is essentially conservative in character and government, Lord Sandhurst passed to-day to Gondal, the model State of Kathiawar, whose enlightened and liberal-minded ruler has not been slow to bring experience and knowledge, gained during a prolonged course of study in England, to bear upon the government of his territories, and the advancement of his subjects. A striking indication of the extent to which the Thakore Saheb has cast off the shackles infused by tradition and iron custom, was afforded by the fact that a cordial welcome was accorded to his Excellency and was shared in by her Highness, Nand Kuberba, the Rani Saheb, equally with the Thakore; and at lunch, served immediately after the formalities of the arrival were over, Lord Sandhurst occupied a seat between the ruler of Gondal and his accomplished consort.

An equally eloquent indication of the spirit which characterises the administration of the Thakore Saheb, was afforded by the nature of the institution, to open which was the principal reason for Lord Sandhurst's brief visit to this interesting State. The Grasia College, which was formally opened this afternoon, is a bold and enterprising attempt to grapple serious problems affecting the welfare of Kathiawar. The position of the Grasias, the cadets of the ruling and wealthy land-owning families, has become one of serious concern. Formerly noted for mental and physical superiority, they have sadly deteriorated; the false notion of family pride has led them to be extravagant. When the cruel process of division and subdivision of estates enjoined frugality, they often became a prey of fraudulent money-lenders, and their lack of education renders them peculiarly open to fraud and chicane. They are too proud to send their children to ordinary schools, and too poor to afford a special institution like Rajkumar College and talukdari Grasia School at Wadhwan. Realising that the first step towards raising the Grasias to their former position must be by giving them a sound education, the Thakore Saheb has founded the Gondal Grasia College, a noble building, completely equipped in every respect, at a cost of three lakhs, and has placed it in charge of Mr. Moor, a gentleman of large educational experience. A feature which differentiates Gondal College from similar institutions, is the attempt that is made to run it upon lines of an English public school; there is a common dining hall and boys are lodged in large airy dormitories; all boys, except those under the doctor's orders, fare alike, and no private servants are allowed. Physical culture occupies a prominent position in the curriculum. A swimming bath has been made in the river, and a rowing club is in contemplation. At the present time, about forty young Grasias are under instruction; but there is accommodation for several times that number.

His Excellency's task was to open the College and distribute the prizes. In so doing, he commented upon the immense care which had been taken to fully equip the college. He advised the Thakore Saheb not to be discouraged if Grasias did not crowd into the institution as fast as was expected, because as years passed, he was confident the College would be thoroughly appreciated. The visits of the Thakore Saheb to England had evidently been food for serious thought as to how European thought and methods could be best employed for the advantage of his fellow-countrymen, and the result was this majestic building. The history of the Grasias was of great interest, and the Thakore Saheb had done well in seeing how he could frame amplitude of fortune, and set about reinstating them in their former position. If the Grasias were to obtain the position to which they were entitled by their history, they must be fitted to manage their estates and encouraged to seek careers, which would provide them with occupation and supplement revenues. The first step was to give them such education as would fit them to take the proper position as landed gentry, and which would lead them to that formation of character which was so much to be desired. The Thakore Saheb had himself done precisely what he, Lord Sandhurst, would have the Grasias do, and he would wish them to follow the noble example. The College was brilliantly illuminated in the evening when a state banquet was held in the large hall. Responding to the toast of his health, Lord Sandhurst regretted the absence of her Highness the Rani, and said that during his visit to Gondal he had been struck by the fact that the Rani was the first Rajput Princess who had herself attended to the wants of her people. At eleven the Governor left for Rajkote.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor arrived here yesterday afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 25.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malta arrived here this afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Parramatta arrived here this morning.

Mail steamer Arcadia from Aden and Paramatta from Bombay arrived.

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 18-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2¾ per cent. Consols | 111 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 102 1-4 |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 116 |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper | 62 1-4 |
| Bar Silver | 27 3-4 |

### TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Telegrams for Salvador are subject censure of Government at Libertad.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius at 5 p.m., on Tuesday the 29th instant.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British Frontier between Tingyueh and Yungchang.

## THE NEW BISHOP.

### INAUGURAL SERMON.

HIS LORDSHIP the Bishop of Bombay delivered his first discourse last evening at the Cathedral, when the seating capacity of the sacred edifice was tried to its utmost. His Lordship preaching from St. Luke IV. 17 and 21 verses said:—Among many other matters of sacred interest which he alone of the Evangelists records, St. Luke has preserved to us this remarkable record of our Lord's First Sermon. It was preached in the Synagogue of His own village of Nazareth. His relatives and neighbours, fellow workmen in the trades and crafts, and industries of the village, were His audience. They knew Him well. They were at a loss to interpret the grace, the attractiveness, the mysterious influence which accompanied His words, and they asked with a kind of bewilderment, touched with jealousy "Is not this Joseph's son"? They felt that His discourse was inspired by a wonderful kind of spiritual Genius. It was so evidently different from anything they had ever heard before. It was simple and unassuming, but its conception bore the impress of Divinity. It was brief but full of inexhaustible teaching. His own words were the fewest, and yet they contained a revelation of his purpose, they summed up his whole plan for mankind. Opening the roll of the Prophet Isaiah, he read these words, read them in His gentle, humble, earnest way, the grace of his devout and beautiful personality manifesting itself as he read "The spirit of the Lord is upon me because He hath anointed me to preach the Gospel to the poor; He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the Captives, and recovering of sight to the blind [illegible] to set at liberty them that are bruised, to preach the acceptable year of the Lord." This was His text. His only commentary on the text so far as St. Luke tells us (we may feel sure it was the whole substance of his commentary) was this, "This day is this scripture fulfilled in yourselves." How much was [illegible] in this commentary. He claimed that he had been sent of God. He was the anointed one, the Messiah of whom Isaiah had spoken. He declared what he had come to do. It was to preach, to publish a message in the name of God, to point the way towards the attainment of those things which are sweetest and most precious in human life. Good news for the poor; comfort liberty, light, acceptance. There are other things of which the Prophet speaks (though St. Luke was no doubt, quoting from memory and omitted to mention them) Beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the Garment of praise for the spirit of welcomers. There are circumstances which make this first utterance of our Lord a suitable subject of meditation this evening. It is Advent Sunday. The year of the Church begins to-day. The order of services starts a new. The cycle of teaching recommences. We are in duty bound to strive this day to grasp anew the meaning and the purpose of the Gospel as Christ Himself has declared them. Again it is inevitable and it is reasonable that many should ask in a country like this "what is the good of Chistianity? What is its purpose? What does it mean to do? What does it try to do? Is it anything more than a system of rites and ceremonies and forms? Has it any practical worth? Has it any social mission? Has it any healing, any comfort, any enlightenment any prospect any succour for the masses of mankind?" It is in evitable that this question should work silently in the minds of many always. It is reasonable that they should ask this question of one who comes as a new representative and preacher of Christianity to such a land as this; "what have you come for they will ask, what is your intention what is the good of you? what do you want to do what do you mean to do? Are you a mere official responsible for a routine of duties connected with the religion of the Government? Or have you come as a minister of Christ? If so what is your programe? What do you mean to do for the people? How shall I answer these questions? I trust I have come as a minister of Christ, as one who waits on him to do his will, to coperate in his purpose. I have come as

### A ROWER IN THE BOAT OF WHICH CHRIST IS CAPTAIN.

This is the meaning of a word which St. Paul uses to describe the office of the Christian minister. Christ had his order from the father who sent Him. He passes on these orders to us and here they are." He hath anointed me to preach the Gospel to the poor. He haith sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captive and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised, to preach the acceptable year of the Lord." Observe, my friends, the purpose of Christ concerns this life. It is not a purpose which awaits fulfilment in another world. It is not merely to cleanse mens' souls as they pass through death and to carry them to Heaven. It is to make life now a better, happier, more lovely thing, for there is no division no breach of continuity between the life that now is and the life hereafter. This life is to everyone of us a part of Heaven, or a part of Hell. Christ means it to be part of Heaven and the way to Heaven, and he is now himself *in this present world* the way the truth the Life, whom to know is Life Eternal, not in the future only but now, and in whom men advance by steady and certain steps to those unspeakable joys which he has prepared for those who unfeignedly love him. What are the things which Christ means to give to the world through those who represent him and carry on the work which he began. The first thing which he speaks is *comfort*—comfort for those who need it most. "He hath sent me to heel the broken-hearted." The world is full of sorrows. They come from many causes, the chief of which is sin-disordered appetites, undisciplined passions, unbridled wills—the devouring monster of selfishness which has entered into mens hearts and taken possession of them like one of the evil spirits with which Christ did battle lording it over mens' higher nature and paralyzing the powers and movement of their better selves. And besides this there are the circumstances of a world which is groaning and travailing in pain, struggling wearily towards emancipation from the manifold distress which sin has brought forth. There are the sorrows of sickness of which this city has known so much, the sorrows of poverty, the sorrows of loneliness, the sorrows of bereavement by which all that is sweetest in life is taken out of it and the empty casket only is left behind. These are the causes which produce the broken hearts among us, and it is the purpose of Christ to heal them—to heal them *not by a doctrine*, which may often be published by those whose hearts are never touched by them, but *by Christ's own methods*, by the influence of lives which have been touched by His Life, by his gentleness, by his tenderness, by His delicate consideration, by his loving sympathy by His self-forgetfulness by His power of concentrating on the circumstances, the difficulties, the trials, the distresses of other lives.

### THE MINISTRY OF COMFORT

is the first mission of the Christian. Without it Christianity is a husk and nothing more. The vital principle has gone out of it. It does not need great worldly resources, wealth, or influence, or the power of accomplishing great work's as the world esteems them. It needs only the mind of Christ, the self-forgetting disposition, the sense of reverence for the whole family with which Christ has made Himself one for that produces the cheerful smile, the kindly look on the countenance, the ready, spontaneous natural impulse and act of kindness, and these things are far more effectual in human hearts than material subsidies. The love of the Christians to one another was the leverage by which the religion of Chirst converted the heathen world. Christianity is not doing its work in any city if the river, which makes glad the city of God—the silent, deep flowing stream of sympathy is not issuing forth from Christian centres to heal the broken hearts, to gladden the burdened lives of the citizens. 2. But there is something else which comes before comfort and without which comfort is impossible. It is *liberty*. I do not mean Political Liberty, though this also is a fruit of the Religion of Christ which has done and is doing so much to break down tyrannies and destroy oppressions and set free the captives throughout the whole world and to open the prison to them that are bound. But there is a captivity which is the portion of those who are "tied and bound with the chain of their sins." And Christ is not only the Messenger, the Teacher, the Hearld of good tidings. He has another name besides the Messiah. Even that by which he was named by the Angel before was conceived in the womb and the name Jesus is dear to the Christian hearts, because it means a Saviour, a Saviour not only from the consequences and the Guilt of sin, but from the "power of sin." Christian Master is not one Who only lived a perfect life and taught an incomparable doctrine, and raised human life to a higher level by the power of a sinless and sublimed example and suffered because of his witness to the truth in an evil world. He is that, but He is some thing more. He is a *present Saviour*, a strong helper. He has passed into the unseen world, but not after the manner of departed spirits who exercise no influence on human affairs except by their intercession. He intercedes in Heaven, He pleads His sacrifice, but He does more than this. He sends forth into men's souls the power and of His ascended and glorified life. He is a force in the world more real and more mighty than any of those material forces of which science tells us, and that not merely by the memory of His perfect life, by the power of His doctrine, by the influence of His teaching, by the strength of His example, but by the communication of the life which He sacrificed and took to Himself again. It is this life which through His spirit He pours into men's souls enabling them to conquer their passions, to discipline their wills, to shake themselves free from their evil habits, to overcome the dispositions, to make them selfish and sordid and worldly and base, and to rise to higher ideals and the realization of nobler aims. Christianity is nothing unless it is

### A POWER ON HUMAN LIVES

and in human society a power which is not a mere earthly influence like the power of moral systems and the power of education, or the power of that aggregate of salutary influences which we call by the name of civilization, but a power which comes from heaven every day to men's lives enabling them wherever the faith and the will are present to *cease* from sinning, to break the chain of sin which binds them, and to rise into the liberty of a life in the world which is lived in obedience to God's will. 3. It is the purpose of Christ to give Light, a new power of vision which enables men to see things in their true proportions, to estimate the world at its proper value, to see themselves as God sees them, and the realities of the life that now is and of that which is to come. It is His purpose, too, to remove all estringement between men and God and to give them the rest and the happiness which come from the assurance of God's acceptance and favour. These, my friends, are some of the things which Christ *meant to give*. They are the things which He means His church to work for. Christianity is not a mere system of worship. It is a mission to men's lives in this present world. It does not consist only or chiefly in teaching, in Sacraments, in Acts of devotion. These are needful to draw the soul to God and to keep it in dependence on Him and in union with Him. But they are means to an end and *the end* is the *improvement of human life*, the *promotion* of human happiness. Let us thank God for our reverent worship or devotional system so full of comfort to our own souls, our sweet praises whose harmonies are so grateful in a foreign land, our Sacramental approaches to Christ which bring him so near and fill our souls with the sense of his presence and real fellowship with him. But oh, let us remember that these are not the end of our religion. They are only aids to Christian service, and our work for which these things out to strengthen us is Christ's own work which he has handed on to us to do and in doing which he represent Him in the world—"to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised to preach the acceptable year of the Lord."

## BOMBAY HIGH COURT JUDGES.

### THE NEW APPOINMENT.

AFTER several days of suspense in the public mind, Reuter telegraphs that the Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. Justice Strachey, of the Bombay High Court, to replace Sir Louis Kershaw as Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court; and the appointment of Mr. Louis Russell, of the Bombay Bar, to replace Mr. Justice Strachey as Puisne Judge in Bombay. Both the appointments had been talked of in legal circles in Bombay some days previous to Reuter's telegram, as Mr. Strachey and Mr. Russell were said to have received private intimation in advance of the official announcement.

### MR. JUSTICE STRACHEY.

It was a little over three years ago that Mr. Arthur Strachey, who was Public Prosecutor and Standing Counsel to the Government of the North-West Provinces, came over to Bombay as a judge of the High Court in succession to Mr. Justice Bayley. He came to Bombay with high credentials, and it is but fair to remark that the anticipations founded upon them have been more than realised. He was B.A. LL.B. of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and F. A. U' (barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple.) He was called to the Bar in June 1883, and in July of the following year, joined the service in the High Court, North-West Provinces, as Reporter for the Indian Law Reports. He has had leave to Europe from July to November 1888; furlough from April to February 1892; and again leave from August to November 1892. In the latter month, Mr. Strachey was appointed to officiate as Public Prosecutor and Standing Counsel to the Government of the North-West Provinces (sub-pro-tem), and after leave on medical certificate from March to November 1895, was out of employ from 20th to 27th November 1895. He was appointed a judge of the Bombay High Court by India Office order dated 31st October 1895, and took his seat on the bench of the Bombay High Court on the 11th November. The news of his elevation had been received with great satisfaction by his English and Indian friends in the United Provinces. The fame of his sterling good qualities had preceded him, and an appreciative account of his career, taken from a Calcutta contemporary, was published in these columns a few days before his appearance in the Bombay High Court. It stated among other things:—"Mr. Strachey has been a practitioner at the Bar of the High Court at Allahabad for about twelve years, and from the very commencement of his career he was always thought of by every body, who came across him, as a very capable man. He entered the Bar after having taken degrees in Arts and in Law, and in his youth he received a high class education, and it has been the one aim of his early life at the Bar to add to that education by a wide range of reading, both in literature and law. By and bye, he became a finished scholar, and there is no question about his being in the very front rank of writers to be found in the ranks of the Anglo-Indians. Side by side with his literary studies, he kept up his reading of the text-books and reports of the various branches of English law, and he has now acquired not only a firm grasp and a secure hold of the principles which govern all sorts of cases, but is very accurate and precise about the legal terms and expressions that he uses, and he does his utmost to use the phraseology, used by eminent Judges as far as possible, in expressing the same thoughts and ideas."

The account proceeded to say:—"Mr. Strachey was never a hasty man. He had not the childish ambition of showing off the keenness of his intellectual powers by nodding assent to things which he had not clearly understood or firmly grasped, but he always liked, in taking his instructions from his clients, to proceed slowly step by step, and he always carefully looked around him to see what difficulties or objections might be suggested by the other side or by the Bench. When once he firmly grasped the whole thing, it had a secure place in his memory, and he could bring it in parts and in whole with great tact and eloquence, so as to be able to make the best impression that could possibly be made in the particular case. He never took work at random, leaving his cases to take care of themselves, nor depending on the chance thoughts and the happy inspiration of the moment, and he never accepted a fee without being fully ready in the case, and confident of doing all that lay in his power to secure success. His friends knew very well that whenever he received a retainer in a case of considerable importance, he would shut himself in his room for several days and nights together, thinking of nothing else but the facts, and the law of the particular case, with a single-minded devotion to duty, and an earnestness which is unfortunately not often to be found in the legal profession. When once he had a hold on the facts, he left no stone unturned to find out the law and the precedents bearing on the case, or on particular points of it in English and Indian reports and text-books, and when he stood up to open his case, it was a pleasure to listen to him; and he was of invaluable help to the Bench. His speeches in the Himalayan Bank cases, civil and criminal, had always been regarded by his colleagues at the Bar as master-pieces, and are among the very best ever heard in the High Court rooms. Every Judge he appeared before, had this confidence in him, that he would state all facts and dates correctly, would never enter into trifling and irrelevant details, would never attempt to take any unfair advantage either of his adversary or of the Bench, and would bring to the notice of the Court all that there was in legal literature in support of his point, and with these opinions in his favour, he would not fail to be listened to with every attention and respect. As a criminal lawyer, his sympathies were always in favour of the administration of even-handed justice. If he thought that an accused person had been unjustly convicted, he would not strain one point to have the conviction sustained, but would at once tell the Court that he could not support the conviction. As Public Prosecutor, he was never unfair to the accused; he would give the Court every fact in the case, whether it led to an inference in favour of the prosecution or not, and the ideal of duty that he placed before himself in this capacity was, that it was not his duty to obtain a conviction, but to see that justice was done between the Government on one side, and the prisoner on the other."

But law was not the only sphere of Mr. Stracheys activity; and we are told that:—"He was a tower of strength to the Allahabad University, and took a keen interest in all educational questions. It was almost certain that he would have been soon appointed the Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University, and what a brilliant oration would he have delivered when addressing the members of the Senate and the Fellows of the University at the Convocation. He was familiar with the details of the work of high education, and the learned heads of the various colleges of the Province respected his ability and referred to his judgment on literary and scientific topics. He was a fast friend of the Aligarh Anglo-Oriental College and the movement for the fostering of Mahomedan education, which had received such an impetus during the tenure of the Lieutenant Governorship of the N. W. Provinces of his father, Sir John Strachey. As a writr, his activities were principally confined to the journalistic line. We were not permitted to uplift the veil that must shroud journalistic secrets, but it was well-known that he was the author of some of the very best articles that the Indian public had had the opportunity of reading during the last few years. He appreciated the good points about each one of his colleagues at the Bar, and had a good word for every body. To his juniors in the profession, he was especially kind, and they all regret his departure from their midst as that of a dear and respected friend. He is in the full vigour of manhood, and in the possession of great energies, and of boundless ambition for self-improvement and acquisition of knowledge. The Indian Bench has been greatly strengthened by his appointment, and in the years to come, we might expect to read from his pen a series of brilliant and erudite decisions in the pages of the Indian Law Reports—decisions which would equally be models of English style and of forensic reasoning. From his antecedents, we can confidently expect that his career in his new sphere would be such as to throw an additional lustre on that body from which he has been recruited."

The last few words have been truly realised in Bombay. It is generally admitted that Mr. Strachey is a strong Judge, and his written decisions equal some of the best models of English style and forensic reasoning as illustrated recently, in the elaborate judgment he delivered in the case against Mr. J. Peace, Solicitor, and Mr. L. A. Walkins, Deputy Registrar of the High Court, and in other cases too fresh to need mention. Mr. Strachey's pronouncements in the sedition cases against Bal Gangadhar Tilak, and in the case against the *Moda Vrit* newspaper, brought his sound knowlodge of law and legal acumen into special prominence, and obtained the confirmation of the Privy Council. He has also taken a warm interest in the affairs of our University. Mr. and Mrs. Strachey have, during their stay among us, been very popular members of Bombay society, and they will be very much missed among a wide circle of friends. Mr. Strachey is not expected to go to Allahabad before the 10th December; and will probably take his seat on the 12th as Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court in the fortieth year of his age. He was born on the 5th December, 1858.

### MR. LOUIS P. RUSSELL.

Mr. Louis Russell, who has been appointed a judge in the place of Mr. Justice Strachey, has latterly secured for himself a distinguished place among the members of the Bombay Bar; and his uniform courtesy to the native members of the profession has gained him a wide popularity. For steady hard work and devoted earnestness for the interests of his clients, Mr. Russell has had few superiors in the ranks of the local Bar. In April 1893, he entered the service in the capacity of officiating Administrator General and Official trustee during the absence of Mr. Rivett-Carnac on leave. In June of the same year, Mr. Russell was appointed to officiate as Perry Professor of Jurisprudence, Government Law School; and in December, 1893, was appointed Perry Professor sub *pro tem*, and was confirmed in the appointment in July, 1895. He has held the office ever since, and has on several occasions, ably discharged the duties of Administrator General at Bombay during the absence on leave of Mr. Rivett-Carnac. For some time Mr. Russell satisfactorily conducted the duties of secretary to the Bombay Bar Society. He is the editor, with Mr. R. Gilbert, of a treatise on the Merchandise Marks Act. He is still in the prime of manhood, being forty-eight years of age next month, and has before him, it is hoped, a long and useful career on the bench.

## BOMBAY CYCLE CLUB.

THE Club held its third Gymkhana of this season on the Cooperage last Saturday afternoon, a fairly large crowd witnessing the evening's sports. The executive had provided six events for competition, but two of these, the half mile handicap for school boys, and the mile handicap for native gentlemen had to be abandoned on account of a want of entrants. The remaining four, however, brought out good fields, and afforded some good sport. In the first event, a quarter mile handicap, Longland in the final won off Allan after a close race, and also carried premier honors in Polo ball race, Parratt running him a close second. The fifth event on the cards was a ladies' nomination cracker race and brought, a fairly large field. Some grotesque dressing provided from the cracker packets, afforded a deal of fun, and Longland was for the third time during the evening adjudged the winner with Parratt running up for second place. The event of the evening, however, was the five mile handicap for which four entered. Warner and Longland starting from scratch, conceeded Bromley and Allan, 350 and 150 yards respectively. It was a twenty lap race, and shortly after turning the fourth lap, Warner made good his concessions, and held his antagonists safely. Bromley fell out shortly after the thirteenth lap, and Longland turned into the oval, after completing the seventeenth, which left Warner and Allan together. Both put on a grand spurt in the last round and Allan came into the straight with the lead but fifty yards from home. Warnar who was in no way distressed put on extra speed and passed Allan gaining the verdict by a wheel in 15 minutes and 46 secs. Below are details of the evenings races.

1-4 MILE HANDICAP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Longland | 1 |
| Allan | 2 |

Time 38 1-2 secs.

POLO BALL HOOP RACE.—Competitors to ride a given course and hit polo ball through hoops placed in the ground at certain distances.—First home wins.

| | |
|---|---|
| Longland | 1 |
| Parratt | 2 |

LADIES' NOMINATION CRACKERS.

Gentlemen to ride a given course to ladies, who hold crackers. Gentlemen to dismount, pull crackers; ladies to take out contents, and adjust them on gentlemen. Gentlemen to remount and complete the lap. First past winning post with contents of cracker properly worn, wins.

| | |
|---|---|
| Longland | 1 |
| Parratt | 2 |

FIVE MILE HANDICAP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Warner scratch | 1 |
| Allan 150 yds | 2 |

Longland scratch retired. Bromley 350 yds.

Time 15 mts. 46 secs.

## YACHT CLUB RACES.

THE following are the handicap allowances and result of the race sailed at 3-15 p.m., on Saturday the 26th November:—

JOLLY BOATS RACE.

| Name of Boats | Entered by | Time of Arrival H | M | S |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jolly boat No. 47 | Lieut E S Townsend, R N | 4 | 58 | 41 |
| " 5 | Mr E Comber | 5 | 9 | 15 |
| " 4 | Capt W F Potts | 5 | 12 | 39 |
| " 7 | Mr J Macfarlane | Did not finish | | |
| " 9 | Capt G S Hewett | " | | |
| " 26 | Mr A Hoar | " | | |

Course No 1—1st prize won by No. 47, 2nd prize won by No. 5, 3rd prize won by No. 26.

YACHT'S HANDICAP RACE.

| Names of Boats | Hcp | Entered by | Finish H | M | S | Corrected time H | M | S |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turquoise | Scr | Mr E S Luard | 4 | 46 | 21 | 1 | 16 | 24 |
| Melody | 7 | Mr J B K Macbeth | 4 | 58 | 15 | 1 | 21 | 15 |
| Chita | 7 | Mr E Comber | 5 | 5 | 51 | 1 | 28 | 54 |
| Manikin | 14 | Officers, R A | 5 | 7 | 24 | 1 | 23 | 24 |

Course No, 1—1st prize won by Turqoise, 2nd prize won by Melody

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.

| Names of Boats | Entered by | Time of arrival H | M | S |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tomtit | Mr R H H Hopkins | 5 | 12 | 21 |
| Teal | Mr W Murray | 5 | 15 | 40 |
| Lorna | Mr M P Baird | 5 | 16 | 1 |
| Midget | Officers, R A | 5 | 18 | 24 |
| May | Comdr W Chandler | 5 | 21 | 35 |
| Cygnet | Mr E C Richards | Did not start. | | |

Course No, 13—(3 times round). 1st prize won by Tomtit, 2nd prize won by Teal.

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

### ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

WITHIN the past forty eight hours there has been a considerable decrease of the tension arising out of the Fashoda Imbroglio. The speech of Lord Salisbury at the Mansion House banquet to the victorious Sirdar a week ago to-night, though it formally announced what before was public property, namely, the intention of the French Government to recognise the inevitable, left the public mind in almost as much uncertainty as existed before the Prime Minister spoke. That this should be so, may be attributed partially to the cautious language employed by Lord Salisbury on the 4th inst., partly to the fact, that the excep[illegible]ty at our dockyards continued as great as before the decision come to by M. Delcasse to cons[illegible] a few weeks previously he said it was impos[illegible]cede, and partly to the expectation which in[illegible] that Lord Rosebury was reserving some [illegible]ant information for the speech to be made by him at the Guildhall Banquet five days later. In his speech last Friday night, Lord Salisbury, after reporting the conclusion come to by France to withdraw from Fashoda proceeded:—"I do not wish to be misunderstood as saying that all causes of controversy are removed by this between the French Government and ourselves. It is probably not so, and I daresay we shall have many discussions in the future; but a cause of controversy of a somewhat acute and dangerous character has been removed, and we cannot but congratulate ourselves upon that." As the Lord Mayor's Banquet grew nearer, the excitement became very intense, and not only here but on the Continent, and more generally on the Continent it was supposed that [illegible] Prime Minister would declare that let the consequences be what they might, Her Majesty's Government had decided, that henceforth in name as well as deed, Egypt should be a British Protectorate. In these Isles the wish was father to the thought; and at the Guildhall on Wednesday, Lord Salisbury afforded a striking proof of English public opinion whilst he was responding to the toast of the Government. After referring to the war preparations, the extent of which he mildly and diplomatically suggested had been exaggerated, he proceeded:—"I know that many conclusions, I believe in the City, have been drawn from the fact that a certain amount of activity—it is a good deal exaggerated—but, still, a certain amount of activity—is being shown in the dockyards. I know that all kinds of conclusions as to our future intentions have been drawn. Some people say that we intend to seize Syria. Others say that we intend to seize Crete. A third view is that we intend to declare a protectorate over Egypt. It is quite clear if some of my audience were at the head of affairs what would be done. But I am sorry to say that for the present I cannot rise to the height of their aspirations. If we are forced by others into a position which we do not now occupy, I do not venture to prophesy what would take place; but we are quite sufficiently satisfied with the state of things as it exists at present, and we do not think that any cause has arisen for any effort at present to modify it on our part. I do not say that it is entirely comfortable. I do not say that occasionally friction will not arise; but I say, that looking at the matter all round, and considering "the feelings of other people as well as of ourselves, I say we think that

### WE CAN VERY REASONABLY REST FOR THE PRESENT

with the state of things as it now exists. But he was careful to follow this up by repudiating the motion that he considered "the events of the last three months" have had no effect upon our position in Egypt.

"A stricken field" he finely said "is one of the stages upon the road of history, and the state of things that existed before that stricken field, cannot be the same as that which exists afterwards." The earlier speech, while it was received in England without any desire to unduly gloat over the rebuff administered to our neighbours across the Channel, was received in France with as much dignity as could perhaps be expected in the circumstances said one French commentator:—"In imperiously demanding the abandonment of Fashoda, the English have taken into account neither international law in its general prescriptions, nor the written law in the particular dispute which was to be settled. We are going to leave Fashoda, our heart bleeding and despair in our soul, afflicted by a humiliation unprecedented since 1871." Major Marchand speaking at the French Club in Cairo on Sunday night, amid a display of "extraordinary emotional excitement" on the part of his audience, who even shed tears, remarked that he was unable to say much on a day which had caused him great sorrow on account of the official abandonment of Fashoda by the French Government. Three years ago, he added, the French of France had started to carry across French Africa a hand-grip to the French of Egypt, who, if few to-day, would be numerous to-morrow, forgetting nothing and abandoning nothing. Max O'Rell who has again been insisting on the English affection for France is quite right in what he says; and there is no desire, as all our politicians and newspapers are saying, to inflict unnecessary humiliation upon the French people; but the country cannot forget that the Fashoda occupation was only the last of a series of unfriendly, and I had almost written, malicious acts. As the "Times" in a remarkable article on Wednesday put it:—"France has been too much in the habit of thwarting this country upon all occasions for the mere love of mischief, and when no substantial interest of her own could be promoted by her action. It too frequently happens in her colonial schemes that she plants herself beside us, not with any serious intention to develop the country, but merely to put obstacles in the way of our efforts." Some of the more candid French papers admit this indictment and indeed they could not do otherwise. Any one who is acquainted with French politicians must be aware, that the "irritating and provocative" behaviour of the French Foreign Office towards this country was deliberately undertaken in revenge for our continued occupation of Egypt. It remains to be seen whether after the discomfiture brought upon them by the pursuit of these very noble tactics they will continue this policy. In England, though there has been no panic from first to last, a decidedly calmer feeling has prevailed since Thursday night; and in France, where a naval war with England is naturally dreaded, Lord Salisbury's speech has been received with a sigh of relief. In both countries, however, people are asking not without avail, what will be the next development of the perturbed situation.

### MARCHAND AND KHALIFA.

A certain Liberal statesman, when he occupied the position at present filled by Lord George Hamilton, was advised by some of his friends to contradict a piece of what they thought dangerous intelligence that had been unwittingly telegraphed to India by Reuter. He declined, adding that in the course of a pretty long experience of public life, he had found that if people wished to believe a thing, they would believe it all the more if it was contradicted. I am reminded of this by the persistency with which in certain quarters the story of certain supposed correspondence between Major Marchand and the Khalifa is adhered to, in spite of the Sirdar's disclaimers. The original version of what is alleged to have occurred was to the effect that if General Kitchener had been a month later, he would probably have found the tricolour floating at Khartoum. This little transaction we were assured had been arranged by runners and spies. Lord Kitchener's authority for contradicting this immediately appeared. Then came out the following:—"Knowledge and indeed proof of an effort to enter into friendly relations with the Khalifa, and to induce the Dervishes to fly the French flag, have come into possession of her Majesty's Government. The statement is, that after reaching Fashoda he sent a messenger to the Khalifa with three French flags. He suggested that these should be hoisted at Omdurman, and he assured the Khalifa that if these flags were flying, no force coming up the Nile would dare to fire upon them. The reply of the Khalifa was that of the arrogant barbarian:—"I know," so it ran, "only two Christian dogs; one was Gordon, and him I killed; the other is Kitchener, and him I will kill." It would, as I have said, be impossible to believe this story if there were not strong proof behind it. That proof, I am told, the Government think they possess. The three flags sent by M. Marchand have fallen into our hands; and the messenger who carried them, and who swears to the story, can be produced." A further inquiry of the Sirdar elicited the response that "There is absolutely no foundation of truth in the stories you refer to in your letter." I do not know whether it has been stated in print, but it was the talk of the clubs even as recently as the night before last, that Colonel Wingate of the Egyptian Army was in possession of the alleged correspondence, and that of is were published, it would raise such an outcry, that war between England and France must immediately follow. I myself was told all this by somebody who claims to be "in the know," and is in some matters exceptionally well informed. I hasten to say that my informant was not a Junior Lord of the Treasury, and that his name is not Hayes Fisher. That gentleman, it will be remembered, was reputed to have said at a meeting of his constituents early last week, that he knew France had caved in, "because he had had the opportunity of reading the despatches." Whether Mr. Hayes Fisher is right in denying that he made any such assumption, or whether the reporter is right in asserting that the honourable gentleman did use the words attributed to him, the incident should be a lesson to the smaller fry of Ministries, who, calculating very naturally that the London papers will not think it worth while to report their utterances, are rather too fond of trying to increase their own importance in the eyes of their constituents by pretending to know so much, when all the time they are no better informed than the messengers and charwomen of the Government Departments.

### MARCHAND AND MENELIK.

If the French Emissary of Civilisation had no communication with the Khalifa—and the fact that the Khalifa sent two of his steamers full of soldiers to punish the temporary occupants of Fashoda, and were promptly fired upon and driven back, rather militates against the reports referred to above—he certainly is, if we are to believe our Italian friends, not altogether innocent of intriguing with Menelik. That he was in some sort of communication with the Ethiopean ruler is more likely than that he had friendly relations with the Khalifa; and I know for a positive fact, that in very influential official quarters it was feared, until the Sirdar arrived at Fashoda and found out the exact state of things, that Major Merchand was holding the place in conjunction with Abyssinian troops. The Rome correspondent of the "Daily Mail" is assured, that Menelik was daily informed of the developments of the Fashoda question. The telegraph works perfectly between Obok and Harrar, and racing camels cover the distance from Harrar to Addis Abeba in four days. By this route the French Government can communicate easily with Menelik, and "they have been endeavouring to persuade him to march towards Fashoda." The same correspondent declares that the King of Gojam, with 30,000 warriors well armed, is marching, in conjunction with Menelik, on the Bahr-el-Azrek. Ras Makonnen's troops will constitute the reserve. In order to have a favourable season the operations will not be begun till April. France it is assumed will help Menelik, as formerly she did against Italy, with money, arms, and a few non-commissioned artillery officers. The Italian Government is said to be alarmed, and no wonder, if what is stated in Rome be true.

### THE VICEROY-DESIGNATE.

I am happy to state that notwithstanding the somewhat trying ordeal he is undergoing owing to the hospitality of his friends, Lord Curzon of Kedleston is in good health. He returned to town at the end of last week from Oxford where the colleges vied in doing him honour, and on Monday night he was the guest of the Royal Societies Club, a comparatively new institution, located in a handsome bulding in St. James' street erected about twelve years ago for the Meistersingers Club. The affair was not so large or so distinguished as the Etonian Dinner given to Lord Curzon, nor were the speeches of so interesting a character. One may feel some pity for Lord Curzon to be obliged to have to make all these speeches on a theme, that however inspiring, does not lend itself to unlimited treatment, and I should probably not be far wrong if I attributed his disinclination to be entertained at a dinner by the Northbrook Society, to the difficulty of finding anything new to say on each occasion. Some judicious observations on the tribesmen and the Native army formed the staple of his speech at the Royal Societies' Club. Nor must I forget his well deserved panegyric on the young British Officers, of whose work and capacities he had an opportunity of forming a judgment on the occasion of his journey to and from Cabul. He has shown that his praise was sincere, and that he values highly the training afforded by employment at the advanced ports of the Indian Empire in the selection of Mr. Walter Roper Lawrence, C.I.E., as private Secretary. All old "Wrens" will be glad to hear of Mr. Lawrence's appointment, and if a man of official experience was to be chosen, no better choce could have been made. Mr. Lawrence is a thorough Saheb, and of very engaging manners, besides being a man of considerable ability. He is married to a niece of Lord James of Hereiord. *A propos* of Lord Curzon's tittle it is stated that the Viceroy Designate went to Earl Howe (head of the Curzon-Howe family) and explained that as he had "made his fame" as George Curzon, he would naturally still like tocontinue to be known by the same name. He would, however, relinquish the idea if Lord Howe had any objection. Lord Howe, whose motto by the way is "Let Curzon hold what Curzon held," said he did not mind, provided it was understood that his visitor should be known as Lord Curzon of Kedleston and not simply "Lord Curzon." He also made the further stipulation that the title should be allowed to drop for ever when Lord Curzon of Kedleston succeeded his father as Lord Scarsdale. But can a title once given by the Sovereign be allowed to become extinct unless by failure of heirs? Of course as an inferior title to the English Barony of Scarsdale it would not be used, but it will still be in existence.

### A GLADSTONE MONOGRAPH.

No man is a hero to his valet. A man may sometimes be a hero to his Private Secretary, but in nine cases out of ten I should say not. One of the numerous Private Secretaries who served Mr. Gladstone in his long political career—Sir Edward Hamilton—has just given to the world a charming monograph on his illustrous chief, in which no attempt is made to prove that the lamented statesman was absolutely perfect. Sir Edward does not hesitate to admit that at times Mr. Gladstone was too impulsive; his zeal got the better of his wisdom. At other times he allowed himself to give too much play to sentiment. His judgment was often mistaken. He was, unlike "Dizzy," deficient in knowledge of men; was wanting in the sense of proportion; and possessed "unbounded credulity." He was apt to be somewhat easily imposed upon and taken in; but according to Sir E. Hamilton, who ought to know, the assumption so general, particularly in recent years, that Mr. Gladstone was masterful and domineering in his intercourse with his colleagues, is quite unfounded. "They may have had reason at times to complain that he showed them a want of consideration by springing a mine upon them, or by not taking them into his confidence early enough. But so far from riding roughshod over them, he was eminently deferential, in the sense of being always ready to listen to the doubts and scruples of those who disagreed with him, and to appreciate their difficulties. It is true that, presumably impressed with his immeasurable superiority, his colleagues were apt to be timid in his presence, and to lose their argumentative powers with him." I think it was the late Sir David Wedderburn who once complained, that Mr. Gladstone often passed his supporters in the House of Commons without so much as condescending to bow to them, even if, which was not always the case, he knew them by sight. That Mr. Gladstone was not "hail fellow well met" with everybody Sir E. Hamilton does not deny, but he points out that the great man suffered from a want of quick physical perception. This was due to visual defect, and he himself was fully conscious of and regretted the failing. "He used to say that he hesitated about going up to speak to people, for fear of making mistakes about their identity. This hesitation produced on others an impression of *hauteur* on his part." In Mr. Gladstone's lifetime it was not everyone who would credit him with magnanimity, but he really was blessed to the full extent with that quality which Mrs. Lynn Linton used to say has been denied entirely to the gentler sex. "He rarely complained of the attacks made upon him. Of late years the "Times" newspaper persistently not only assailed him, but attributed to him sinister motives. He once said to me, when that great organ had delivered some more than usually violent diatribe against him, "I bear no malice against the "Times." It has become a party organ, so it is legitimate for it to act as such." But though he seldom spoke depreciatingly about former colleagues and supporters, he would often refer with a slight touch of sarcasm to "the greater activity and enthusiasm assumed in their new role by politicians who had changed their views and had left their party." In connection with this rather favourite theme of his he was wont to say, "Nowhere does one meet with such strange bedfellows as in politics." Sir E. Hamilton confirms what we have previously heard about Mr. Gladstone's wonderful memory and gives the following example:—"When he was young he had translated into English an ode by Manzoni on the death of Napoleon the Great—an ode which Mr. Gladstone considered "the only good thing ever written about the end of that great career." In 1892, apparently with a view mainly of testing the strength of his memory, he determined to see whether he could recollect the original of the ode. He had entirely forgotten his own translation. But by slow degrees—by dint of hard "digging" or "fishing up" (as he called it) the scattered fragments—he succeeded in writing down 104 out of the 108 lines of the poem in the Italian tongue. About two years later he set himself another task. Having served as a Cabinet Minister in nine Administrations, extending over 50 years, his colleagues in the Cabinet had been very numerous. He wished to know how far he could write down a complete list of them. By a similar process he succeeded in enumerating correctly 68 names out of 70, notwithstanding the many shifts and changes which took place in the composition of the Cabinets. A record of not less than 70 colleagues is almost unprecedented; and it is interesting to note, by the way, that the oldest, as compared with himself, was the Duke of Wellington, born in 1769; while the youngest was Mr. Asquith, born in 1852." Sir E. Hamilton's pleasantly written little volume will whet all our appetites for the *magnum opus*, which promises to keep Mr. John Morley busily employed for the next two or three years.

### THE UNCROWNED KING.

Valuable as Sir E. Hamilton's book is, it must give way in interest and importance to another work which has made its appearance this week. I refer to "The Life of Charles Stewart Parnell 1846-1891," by R. Barry O'Brien. There is a general consensus that Mr. Barry O'Brien has performed his task with admirable skill and discretion, though many will be inclined to agree with one reviewer, who wishes that the life of this most remarkable man had been delayed, seeing that some passages in his extraordinary career can hardly be brought into the full light of day, until the correspondence of the public men of the present generation has been publihsed. However, Mr. Barry O'Brien might reply that there is nothing to prevent some one writing another life of Parnell when there is additional material for the purpose. The *Times* as is perhaps natural and excusable seizes hold of the evidence afforded by Mr. Barry O'Brien of Parnell's Anglophobia. "He had no faith" Mr. Barry O'Brien observes "in the fine moral sense of the English. 'Much the English care,' he said, 'for the shooting of a few landlords in Ireland.' He looked upon the English as a nation of hypocrites. 'They murder and plunder,' he would say, 'all over the world, and then they howl when somebody is killed in Ireland, because the killing is of no use to them.' He would as soon have thought of favouring a plan for the construction of a railway to the moon as of appealing to the moral sense of England. . . . An English statesman was to him an individual who would risk his soul to sit on the Treasury bench. It was the duty of the Irish agitator to see that the English statesman should sit on the Treasury bench only on his conditions." "His one idea in dealing with the English" says his biographer, "was to put them in a tight place," and for the means of doing this he was indebted to that strange but shrewd and not unkindly creature, Joseph Biggar. Mr. Barry O'Brien prints an account dated in February this year of a long conversation with Mr. Chamberlain on the subject of Parnell. "Did you think him a remarkable man?" asked Mr. O'Brien. "Very remarkable," was the reply. "A great man. Unscrupulous, if I may say so. I do not wish to be misunderstood in my meaning of the word 'unscrupulous.' I mean that he was unscrupulous like every great man. I have often thought Parnell was like Napoleon. He allowed nothing to stand in his way. He stopped at nothing to gain his end. If a man opposed him, he flung him aside and dashed on. He did not care. He did not harbour any enmity. He was too great a man for that. He was indifferent about the means he used to gain his object. That is my view." An anti-Chamberlainite might say that in this description the Secretary of State for the Colonies was unconsciously drawing his own portrait.

Mr. Barry O'Brien freely admitted not only the Kilmainham Treaty, but an abortive second treaty which he himself tried to get adopted as recently as the end of 1884. What Mr. Chamberlain said on this point is worthy of being put on record, especially when some Liberal politicians, including Lord Ripon, are going about the country and saying, that Home Rule ought to be the leading feature of the future Liberal programme. "It was then" said Mr. Chamberlain, "that I proposed

#### THE NATIONAL COUNCIL'S SCHEME.

My idea, as well as I can recollect now, was this: There was to be a council in Dublin; possibly it would be necessary to have another council in Belfast, but if possible there was only to be one central council. This council should take over the administrative work of all the boards then existing in Dublin. It might besides deal with such subjects as land and education and other local matters." 'When you say the Council should deal with land and education, do you mean that it should legislate?' Mr. Chamberlain: 'Not absolutely. I think my idea was that it should take the initiative in introducing Bills, and that it should pass Bills, but that these Bills should not become law until they recived the sanction of the Imperial Parliament. If any particular measure was brought in in the Council and passed through the Council, that measure should then be sent to the House of Commons, and be allowed to lie on the table of the House of Commons for say forty days, and then, if nothing was done upon it, it would become law.' 'That was a bigger scheme than what one ordinarily understands by local government?' Mr. Chamberlain: 'Certainly, it was a very big scheme. Perhaps it was too big a scheme. I do not think I should agree to it now, but I was ready to give it then. Ultimately I brought the scheme before the Cabinet, that is the Cabinet of 1884. I cannot, of course, tell you Cabinet secrets, but it is a public matter that I did submit such a scheme to the Cabinet. Mr. Gladstone was quite in favour of it. Well, the Cabinet rejected it.'"

Mr. Gladstone's estimate of Parnell is less cynical than Mr. Chamberlain. "The most remarkable and the most interesting person I ever met", was how the former described the Irish leader, and considering the many remarkable and interesting men Mr. Gladstone was acquainted with in his prolonged life, the estimate is very noteworthy. Mr. Redmond says:—"Gold, sport and the applied sciences were his subjects out of Parliament". He spent much money in looking for gold on his Wicklow estate, a pursuit that may possibly have helped to secure him the admiration of Rhodes that great benefactor of the Irish Home Rule movement. Others see in his search for the precious metal at Avondale, an occupation congenial to his superstitious temperament, for he was as superstitious as the prototype, Napoleon, believing in "unlucky days", shuddering if thirteen clauses were put into a Bill for which he was responsible, going back several steps rather than passing any one on the stairs and disliking the green flag, because he imagined the colour not lucky. I remember being told in the Irish capital, when Parnell was at the height of his fame, about the unceremonious way in which he received the large money gift presented to him by his admiring fellow countrymen through the then Lord Mayor of Dublin. Lady—— Mr. Barry O'Brien tells us received a telegram from "the Chief" (as the Irish members I believe invariably styled him) saying he would dine with her the following evening; she, however, was engaged to dine out. What was to be done? for the chance of meeting Parnell was not to be lightly thrown away. With a woman's wit and resource she got over the difficulty by inviting her hostess to have the dinner party at her house. Parnell came. In the course of the evening Lady——said: "We are very pleased to have you with us, Mr. Parnell, but this is not the evening we asked you for." "How is that?" he said. "I wrote to you to the House of Commons inviting you for last Wednesday." "Ah!" he said, "never write to me; always wire to me." An ex-Cabinet Minister had invited him to dine. He did not answer the letter, and he did not come to dinner. A month later the ex-Minister met him in the lobby and reminded him of the invitation. "I never got your letter," said Parnell. The ex-Minister mentioned the date. "I expect," said Parnell, "it is lying on the table amongst a heap of letters I have not yet opened." Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., who, as is well-known is not a Parnellite, is aggrieved at the way his name is mentioned in Mr. O'Brien's work and has commenced legal proceedings with a view to an injunction.

### MR. J. M. MACLEAN, M.P., AGAINST WAR.

Mr. Maclean hopes to start for Bombay about the middle of December. The date of the complimentary and non-political dinner at which his friends propose to entertain him is not yet definitely fixed. It was intended that it should take place on the 1st of December at the Hotel Cecil; but to suit the convenience of the new Under Secretary of State for War, the Honourable George Wyndham, M.P., it may be necessary to hold it a few days later. Mr. Maclean being anxious to meet his constituents, went down to Cardiff on Monday and addressed a large meeting the same evening. This was the first occasion I believe that he had appeared before a political audience since the painful operation he underwent some time ago, and it was evident from some angry retorts he made to a knot of rather rowdy opponents, that he has not sufficiently recovered to take his accustomed part in the rough and tumble of home politics. To the same cause must be attributed such an indiscreet observation, as that he had received nothing from the Conservative Party but a bath-bun and tepid lemonade, and that he was often glad to go across to the Carlton for a little whisky to take the taste of the unappreciated refreshment out of his mouth. What he said was perfectly true; but in politics as in some other things it is not always expedient to say what is true. On Tuesday Mr. Maclean was much knocked up by his exertions of the previous evening, and could not attend a meeting at which he had agreed to speak. It is characteristic of the personal popularity of Mr. Maclean in South Wales, that at a meeting the same evening of the Executive Committee of the Cardiff Liberal Association, the President referred in the most kindly terms to the honourable gentleman's indisposition, and on behalf of all his opponents in the town, earnestly expressed a hope that he would soon be restored to his wonted health. The *South Wales Daily News*, which is not only the leading Liberal paper in the District, but the rival of the *Western Mail*, of which Mr. Maclean is part proprietor, has been equally human and sympathetic. Mr. Maclean was well enough to put in an appearance at the Mayoral banquet on Wednesday, where he made a spirited and frank speech, which was received with great enthusiasm. He dared say, he remarked, that many of them had read in the papers that he was not so strong as he used to be. Perhaps, he went on to say, he had underrated his own weakness, and did not know how much a shock to one's nervous system affected one's strength of will and self-command, and how it happened some times that little circumstances, which in their stronger moments they might laugh at, irritated one and led one to say many things which might be better left unsaid. But he continued he had inherited with his Highland blood a somewhat hasty temper, and he did not always have it under control. He had stayed in England perhaps longer than he should have done; but he could not go away and leave the exciting controversy of last month. Some of Mr. Maclean's critics in the Press, particularly those who resent unconcealed want of affection for the Chamberlain Gang, as they are called, find fault with him for what he says about the part taken by him in averting war. However, to all who are behind the scenes it is notorious that Mr. Maclean has in various ways worked very hard to prevent a conflict with France over the Fashoda incident, and that he did all this at a time when it required some courage to take up the line he adopted. Mr. Maclean is back in town, and when I saw him on his way to the Carlton this morning, I thought he was looking much better than he has done for weeks. I have no doubt that he will return from his Bombay trip like a giant refreshed.

### THE DEATH ROLL.

Mr. T. B Potter, formerly M. P. for Rochdale and the well-known founder of the Cobbden Club; Sir John Gollie Taubman; Mr Hely Bowes, Paris correspondent of the *Standard*, Colonel Boileau, survivor of the Lucknow Garrison of 1857; Lady Merewether; and David Ames Wells, American economist.

## PALI HILL BUMBLE-PUPPY GYMKHANA.

A PLEASANT little programme was provided by the Pali Hill Gymkhana on Saturday afternoon at Santa Cruz. It consisted of five events, all of which, with the exception of the first answered to the description "Bumble-Puppy." It might perhaps have been made more interesting by the introduction of a jumping competition which would have given men with horses a chance, but on the whole it was a "nice little show." The programme opened with tent Pegging—originally meant to be in Sections, but which had to be run off by half Sections owing to one team falling through. The event was won by Messrs. Graham and Thesiger with John and Birkett second. The Pre-Raphaelite Stakes caused a great deal of laughter, and some of the sketches were certainly fearful and wonderful productions. Mr. John nominated by Mrs. Remington won fairly easily. Mr. Thesiger nominated by Mrs. Lang getting second place. The Bushranger stakes gave Mr. John another very easy win with Mr. Thesiger second. The Dog Race fell to Mr. John's "Jack" and the last event on the programme. The Umbrella and cheroot race was won by Mr. Thesiger nominated by Mrs. Lang. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Smetham, and after three cheers had been given for the Ladies and for the Hony. Secretary, a move was made for the special train which the B. B and C. I. Railway ran. The racing season begins next Saturday, and in consequence the days of Gymkhanas are over for a time, but let us hope that should a chance present itself, that the sporting little institution of Pali Hill will organise another meeting as enjoyable as that held on Saturday.

EVENT I.—"Tent-pegging by half sections."—To take a ring and a peg. Points for pace, style and dressing.

TEAMS.

| | Jackal Club Bombay Gymkhana | Chota Peg. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | P C Thesiger<br>D N Graham | E M McCausland<br>S M Murray |
| 2 | T W Birkett<br>H E John | P C Grover<br>C B Wallace |

EVENT II.—"Pre-Raphaelite Stakes"—Gentlemen will be given slips of paper at the starting post with the name of subjects to be sketched. They will then ride to Nominator and sketch subject on back-board. Lady must name the subject sketched. When guessed correctly, rider to return past winning post. Points for time.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | H E John | nominated by | Mrs Remington |
| 2 | P C Thesiger | „ | Mrs Lang |
| | T W Birkett | „ | Miss Lang |
| | C Corbett, R N | „ | Mrs Fleet |
| | G H Townsend | „ | Mrs Smetham |
| | C B Wallace | „ | Miss Thacker |
| | D N Graham | „ | Mrs Gilbert |
| | E R Smetham | „ | Miss M Thacker |
| | W Vining | „ | Mrs Howse |

EVENT III.—"Bushranger Stakes"—To ride to given point over a hurdle, dismount and unsaddle, returning over hurdle bareback, and carrying saddle. First past post wins.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | H E John | P C Grover |
| 2 | P C Thesiger | J Courage |
| | T W Birkett | D N Graham |
| | C Corbett | C B Wallace |
| | J A Lord | |

EVENT IV.—"Bumble-Puppy Scurry"—Open to all terriers considered eligible by the Committee. Post entries will be accepted.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Mr John's Jack | Mr Wallace's Cheeky |
| | Mr Peachy's | Mr Grover's Jack |
| | Mr Webster's Ruby | Mr Graham's Smut |

EVENT V.—"Umbrella and Cheroot Race,"—Gentlemen to ride to lady, who will hand him an umbrella and a cheroot after he has dismounted. He must light the cheroot and open the umbrella, mount and return past winning post, the cheroot must be lighted and umbrella open as he passes the Judge. First past post wins.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Hon P C Thesiger | nominated by | Mrs Lang |
| 2 | C B Wallace | „ | Miss M Thacker |
| | C Corbett | „ | Mrs Fleet |
| | H E John | „ | Mrs Smetham |
| | T W Birkett | „ | Miss Lang |
| | D N Graham | „ | Mrs McCausland |
| | W Vining | „ | Mrs Barlow |

SIR Richard Thorne Thorne, lecturing in London on Nov. 9, on "Tuberculosis," showed that an appalling loss of child-life is due to this disease in milch cows, and advocated stringent inspection of all cow-houses and dairies and a small tax on imported foreign milk, not in the interests of home dairy-farmers, but to prevent the importation of foreign disease germs. Ours is practically the only nation which drinks uncooked milk, yet if it were boiled for a single instant it would save housands of deaths a year.

## RETIREMENT OF COLONEL GREENSTREET, R.E.

ON the 28th November Colonel Greenstreet, R.E., vacated his appointment as Chief Engineer Bombay Command on attaining the age of 55 years.

This officer who came out to India in 1870, after two years service at Chatham and four in Dublin, joined the M. W. Department early in 1871 and has remained in that Department ever since.

He became Executive Engineer of the Agra Division M. Works in 1874, and after holding charge of the Darjeeling and Lucknow division, was promoted, whilst still a Captain, to be temporary Superintending Engineer in 1882, being made permanent in the post in 1885.

In this capacity he held charge of the Rawalpindi and Presidency and Oude Circles of Superintendent, and for about a year performed the duties at Simla now discharged by the Deputy Director General of Military Works. He also twice officiated as Chief Engineer, Bombay Command, during the absence of Colonel Merriman.

In 1891 he was appointed as Commanding Royal Engineer of the Black Mountain Expedition under the late Sir W. Elles, when excellent work in Road and Bridge making was carried out by the working parties under his orders.

In 1893 he was transferred to the Madras Command as Chief Engineer, and taking furlough in 1894, was appointed on his return early in 1895 to the post of Chief Engineer, Bombay Command, which he has held ever since, except for a period of 3 months in 1896, when he officiated as Director General, Military Works, at Simla.

During this long period of service Colonel Greenstreet has necessarily been connected with various works carried out for the army, of which may be mentioned a complete set of lines for a mountain Battery at Darjeeling, built during his Superintending Engineership of the Presidency circle by Major Hildebrand R. E., then Executive Engineer at Darjeeling, and now the energetic Manager of the Army & Navy Stores, Bombay; also New Barracks at Agra, Lucknow, Merut and Peshawar, and the extension of the Calcutta Defences. The Defences of Rawalpindi, and of the crossing over the Indus at Attock were designed and nearly brought to completion under his Superintendence. To which may be added the water supply for the Rawalpindi Cantonment of which he saw the commencement as well as the satisfactory completion, and the water supply of Murree, of which he submitted the design, seeing the work half-finished before he was promoted to be Chief Engineer, Madras Command.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague Attacks. | Plague Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 3 | 0 | 13 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada | 4 | 1 | 15 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 1 | 0 | 24 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| G Mahim and Worlee | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-resident and unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 6 | 14 |
| Total | 9 | 7 | 87 |
| Same date last year | 11 | 10 | 110 |

THE Municipal Office Returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Plague. Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 0 | 0 | 22 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada | 3 | 0 | 13 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 2 | 1 | 22 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| G Mahim and Worlee | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 3 | 7 |
| Total | 6 | 4 | 81 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 32,051 | 28,195 | |
| Total same date last year | 24 | 9 | 85 |

## MILITARY NEWS.

THE programme of the tour of the director of the Army Remount Department is as follows:—

Simla, depart November 21st; Karnal, arrive November 22nd and depart November 26th; Saharanpur, arrive November 26th and depart November 27th; Ahmadnagar, arrive November 29th and depart December 2nd; Bombay, arrive December 3rd and depart December 5th; Ahmadnagar, arrive December 6th and depart December 9th; Madras, arrive December 11th and depart December 12th; Hosur, arrive December 13th and depart December 17th; Bangalore, arrive December 17th and depart December 18th; Lucknow, arrive December 22nd and depart December 27th; Calcutta, arrive December 28th and depart January 4th, 1899.

Colonel G. Shakespear, S.C., has been permitted to reside out of India.

Lieutenant Nangle, Deoli Irregular Force, has been detailed for plague duty in the Bombay Command.

Lieutenant Rolland, R. E. is posted to the Rawalpindi Division, Military Works.

Captain H. Calley, H. Battery, R. H. A. died to-day at Meerut, from enteric fever.

2nd-Lieutenant Sargent, Unattached List, is appointed to the 14th Bombay Infantry.

Lieutenant Taylor, 19th Bengal Lancers, is appointed permanent Squadron Officer in the Regiment, *vice* Fraser seconded.

Captain Congdon, Royal Munster Fusiliers, has been appointed Station Staff Officer, Dinapore, with effect from November 11th.

## KIDNAPPING IN MADRAS.

### ALLEGED ATTEMPT ON A EURASIAN GIRL.

FOLLOWING on our story of a native youth who seems to have been spirited away from Madras, comes a story from a correspondent, who is known to us, of "an attempt to kidnap a Eurasian girl of twelve years old." Our correspondent, who gives us the name of the girl in question, say that she is a daughter of a well-known and respectable family residing in New Town. He shall tell the story in his own words:—"The child went to school as usual in the morning, and being half-holiday asked her mother's permission to spend the afternoon out with her school friend, and at 5 P.M. her friend's servants being all engaged, she was sent home by the sweeper woman, who is well-known to the family. This woman left the child at Stutz's Dispensary. Here the girl got confused, and went a wrong road. A native man met her and catechised her, and subsequently promised to take her home safe, but instead of this he led her through Well Tox Road, evidently with the intent of kidnapping. Fortunately on the roadway the child saw her uncle and a friend returning from the D. P. W. Workshops, and she burst out crying and told them what had occurred. In the twinkling of an eye the would-be kidnapper decamped. It is thought that the man was leading the child on to the Basin to have shipped her thence to Rangoon where as is known, girls are sold for illegitimate purposes."

Possibly the man had no evil intent—though very possibly he had! The story is any way worth telling by way of warning to parents, as there is no knowing what lengths a man who goes in for iniquitous traffic would stop at.—*Madras Times.*

THE *Figaro* has discovered that the new French Cabinet has come to stay, and that it will last at least as long as the century. Here is the ingenious proof of this interesting discovery:—

DE F REYCINET
V I GER
KRA N TZ
D UPUY
DELOMBR E
LEYGUE S
GU I LLAIN
DELCASS E
LO C KROY
PEYTRA L
LEBR E T

Everybody knows what "fin de siecle" means.

## SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A HINDU.

### CHARGES AGAINST TWO POLICE OFFICERS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. J Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed inquiry into the case in which Roshan Mahomed Haji Abdool Barri, a police Jamadar, and Police Inspector W. Jolliffe are charged, the first with committing culpable homicide not amounting to murder, on the 11th instant, by causing the death of one Pandoo Ithoo, and both with wrongfully confining Pandoo Ithoo and valuntarily causing grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting from him a confession, or information which would lead to the detection of offence, and with causing the disappearance of evidence, they having reason to believe that the offences of cheating and culpable homicide not amounting to murder had been committed. Inspector Jolliffe was also charged with aiding and abetting in the commission of offences under sections 342,201, and 331 of the Penal Code. The charges against the Jamadar were laid under sections 304,342,201,331 and 109 of the Penal Code.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, assisted by Sirdar Mir Abdool Ali, head of the Criminal Investigation Department, and Police Superintendent Holdway, appeared to prosecute, Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, defended the first accused, and Mr. M. R. Jardine and Nawabzada Nasrullakhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Kapadia and Mr. Velinkar, pleaders, appeared for the second accused.

A large crowd of natives, composed chiefly of Mahomedans, assembled in the court to witness the proceedings.

Mr. Nicholson stated at the outset that as the facts of the case had been laid before the court at the previous hearing, he did not now propose to address his worship, but would forthwith call witnesses.

Dada Mian Shaik Yakoob, Police Havildar, No. 1093, A Division, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he was in the Bazar Gate Police Station on the 11th instant. He was sitting outside the "chowky" at 9-45 or 10 a.m., when a boatman, accompanied by a Ghati, came to him and made a complaint. Witness told them to wait, as the Saheb (No. 2) was not there. A sepoy, named Dhondu, was on duty there at that time. He was posted close to the "chowky" or the footpath. Another sepoy, named Rama Datu, was also there, when the boatman made his complaint. Shortly afterwards the accused Roshan came to the "chowky" and witness placed the two men before him. Witness said that the boatman made a complaint against the "Ghati" and charged him with cheating in respect of a silver "Kargota" and a rupee. The boatman made the same complaint to the first accused, and then went out of the inner room and stood in front of the "Chowky" on the footpath. Roshan then asked the Ghati if he had taken the "Kargota," and if so, to give it up. The Ghati made no reply, upon which Roshan struck him on his face twice or thrice with open hands. Witness told Roshan not to beat him. Just then Inspector Jolliffe came up and stood near the door. Roshan explained the matter to Mr. Jolliffe and showed him a brass article brought by the boatman. The boatman said that the Ghati had represented to him that the article was made of gold, whereas it was made of brass. Inspector Jolliffe told Roshan to make inquiries into the case. At the time when Inspector Jolliffe gave this direction to Roshan, the Ghati was sitting in the chowky in such a possition as to be seen by Inspector Jolliffe. Mr. Jolliffe then went upstairs. Roshan then asked the Ghatti about the *kargota* again, and told him to produce it. The Ghati did not give any answer. Roshan was then sitting on a box in front of the Ghati. As the Ghati did not make a reply, Roshan rose up and gave him a kick on the chest. He had his boots on. He gave the kick with his right foot. It was a hard kick. The Ghati fell down on his side. Witness then asked Roshan what he meant by kicking the man, whereupon Roshan ordered him to get out of the rooom. Witness left the room in company of Rama, leaving Roshan and the Ghati inside. Rama went away on some other business and witness stood outside the room on the verandah. Within ten or fifteen minutes after witness came out of the room, Babaji, a *tookriwalla*, came up. A couple of minutes after Babaji arrived, Roshan came out of the room. Roshan told witness that the fellow was feigning and did not speak anything. They then went in and witness saw that the deceased was on the point of death. Babaji followed them in soon after. The Ghati was lying still, and he did not bleed. He died in the presence of witness two or three minutes after he went in. The time was so short that witness could do nothing for the man. Roshan then went upstairs, and brought Inspector Jolliffe down. Roshan said to him "I gave him a kick and he died." He said "apghat ho gaya, hamare hath se mar gaya." Witness in further questions correcting himself said, Roshan did not use the words "apghat ho gaya," but said "mar gaya." Mr. Jolliffe and Roshan went into the room and came out again Mr. Jolliffe then ordered Dhondu to get a "gharry." Mr. Jolliffe and Roshan were in the room for about five minutes. They came out talking together in English. Dhondu brought a "rekla" and Mr. Jolliffe said, "The Gharry has been brought, pick the body up and put it in the gharry. He gave this order to Babaji, Rama, Dhondu and Roshan. Witness did nothing, but stood near Mr. Jolliffe. After the dead body had been placed in the gharry, Mr. Jolliffe said "Take the body to Goculdas Hospital, and if the doctor asks you about the body tell him that the sick person was lying on the Frere Road, and has no heir, and being unknown, he has been brought here (hospital). By the "sick person" Mr. Jolliffe meant the Ghati. Rama, the "Tookriwalla," was sent with the body. Witness identified the rekla driver, named Narayan Govind. Continuing, witness said Mr. Jolliffe was standing on the verandah when he gave these orders. After the body had been removed, Mr. Jolliffe and Roshan told Babaji to go to the Frere Road and get two or three witnesses to say that the sick person was lying on the Frere Road for five or six days, and that he had been removed to the hospital by a police sepoy. Subsequently a victoria was brought, and witness and the two accused went to the Goculdas Hospital. There they saw Rama, whom Mr. Jolliffe asked as to what the doctor had said. Rama said that he had informed the doctor that the sick man in "rekla" had died on his way to the hospital, and the doctor had told him to remove the body to the morgue. He said further that the body was being taken there. Both the accused then spoke something in English. Mr. Jolliffe went into the hospital and returned in five minutes. Witness and Mr. Jolliffe then drove back to the Bazar Gate Police Station, and Roshan got into another victoria. Witness asked Mr. Jolliffe where Roshan had gone, Mr. Jolliffe said he had gone to the morgue. At the chowky Mr. Jolliffe told witness that as Babaji had not returned with witnesses, he (witness) should go after him, Witness went to the Frere Road, where he saw Babaji coming with a witness. The man was a farrier, named Bhiccoo Babaji. Babaji made a report to witness, and three of them went to the "Chowky." When they got there they saw two men there, named Apaji and Savlia Lumon. These two and Bhiccoo were placed before Mr. Jolliffe, who told them to go to the Coroner and tell him that the sick man had been lying on the Frere Road for five or six days, and had been taken to the hospital. Mr. Jolliffe went upstairs and came back with an open note addressed to the Coroner. He gave the note to Babaji, and told witness to go with Babaji, take the three witnesses to the Coroner, and tell the Coroner that the sick man died while he was being taken to the hospital. Witness, Babaji and the three men drove towards the house of Mr. Ramchandra, the clerk of the Coroner. Mr. Ramchandra made inquires of the three men, and wrote down what they said on the paper originally brought to him. He enclosed it in an envelope, and handing it over to Babaji, told him to take it to the Coroner. They then left, Witness and the three men got down near the Money School, and Babaji drove on to the morgue. Witness and the three men returned to the Bazar Gate "chowky" and Mr. Jolliffe ordered witness to take down their addresses and let them go, these were written by Babamian Aziz Khan, policeman, No. 223 A. The three men then left. Babaji subsequently returned with a letter from the Coroner. Mr. Jolliffe read the letter and told Babaji to take it to Rama at the morgue. He next called out to Dhondu and told him to go to the "chowky" of the Esplanade Police Court, write down an account of the matter in the "chowky" book, and to send a telephonic message for the beating of a *bataki* about the body. Babaji, on his return, reported that he had delivered the letter to Rama, who had taken the body to the burning-ground. That was about one or half past one. Rama returned at about half past four and said that the body had been taken to the Worlee burning ground and burnt at Government expense. Rama returned to the *chowky* with a *mahar*, named Dewoo Abaji to whom Mr. Jalliffe gave three rupees. So far as the witness was concerned, this was all that took place that day. Two or three days after Mr. Jolliffe told witness and Babaji to go to the *mahar* at the morgue and ascertain if any of the clothes belonging to the deceased had been in his possession, and if so to burn them. The "puggree" worn by the deceased was red. It was like exhibit A. They then came back to report that matter to Mr. Jolliffe. At this time Mr. Jolliffe told them not to speak anything to anybody about the matter. He told them so twice or thrice. He said so a day after the man died. On the 14th, witness went to the hospital and came out of it on the 16th, when Sirdar Mir Abdool Ali and Superintendent Holdway sent for him to make inquiries. Witness had made a statement to Mr. Holdway.

Mr. Sealy again applied for bail on behalf of the first accused. Mr. Nicholson opposed the application and the magistrate declined to accede to it.

Further hearing was adjourned till the 6th proximo.

IN reply to the demand of the foreign Ministers in Pekin, the Tsung-li-Yamen promises to remove the Kan-su troops from the neighbourhood of the capital, but does not indicate their new stations. This reply is regarded by the Diplomatic Body as vague and unsatisfactory, and they were to hold a meeting to consider the situation.

## ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 11TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, Captain A. Symons, with the overland mails of the 11th November, arrived in Bombay harbour at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Barnard Mr and Mrs R C H and 2 infants
Watson Mr C C
French Mr G A
Houston Lt
Beatty Miss Francis
Shen Miss Mary
Wedderburn Mr and Mrs
McMunn Mr T C
Birt Mr F B B
De La Fosse Miss
Machall Mr Mrs and child
Thurnall Lt H B
Bowen Miss
Weston Mr G F
Geddes Mr H B
Horth Mr F T
Russell Rev and Mrs Norman child and 2 infants
McKeller Dr Margant
Plumb Miss
Tareta Miss
Prentis Mrs
Tulloch Miss
Cheetham Mr W
Churchill Col
Partridge Mr W R
MacMillan Miss E
Durrant Mrs
Taylor Mr John
Bayley Lt Gerald
Rugg Rev H H
Vansommeren Lt
Kelly Mrs and inft
O'Hara Miss Dr
Geddes Miss
Crosscombe Mr
Muir 2nd Lt W W
Majoribanks 2nd Lt R D
Hall 2nd Lt P S
Cobden Lt G G
Fr[illegible] Lt G D
Ba[illegible] Lt T E
W[illegible] Maj F N
Crawford Vet Maj F F
Brown Mr A D
Usborne Mr C F
Lumeden Mr O F
Clarke Lt H C S Langley
Bauld Mr H C
Terry Mr R
Milner Capt A E

FROM MARSEILLES.

Grantham Maj C F
Edwards Mr A R
Kenny Mr L S
Barrow Col and Mrs
Mulvaney Miss
Peto Miss
Jameson Rev A P C
Judd Mr C R
Senior Capt and Mrs
Leslie Miss
Yale Col and Mrs
Wadia Mr N
Whateley Mr R
Self Mr C F
Coventry Miss M J
Poll Mr
Fife Mr R D A
Cooke Mr A G
Mure Mr J S
Dean Mr J G
Bennett Mr G A T
Engledue Lt A
Gossett Mr G A E
Hooper Mr
Hooper Miss
Peel Capt R F
Hogg Mrs
Newcombe Mr A E
Pinhey Mr A W T
O'Kinealy Mrs P
Summers Mr T
Stanes Mr R
O'Kinealy Mr Justice
Wilson Mr A G
Priestely Mr A
Lee Mr H R
Crabbe Mr A T
Horsfor Mr L
Cecil Mr T S
Lawrence Mr A
Field Lt Col
Robertson Mr T A
Cowburn Mr
Robertson Mrs and infant
Macdonald Miss
Brrthon Lt H W
Cameron Capt
Comfort Maj
Jackson Mr and Mrs W
Hewett Comdr and Mrs C H
Longmire Miss Dr
Rodgers Miss
Tullock Capt
Michell Mr and Mrs
Bradley Mr
Tucker Mr and Friend
Bankes Miss Nugent
Johnson Mr R N
Von Noppen Dr A Z
Charles Mr
Robertson Mr and Mrs A
Falles Mr
Spencer Mr A

FROM BRINDISI.

Stanes Mr and Mrs H
Stutz Mr E
Fraber Dr T R
Wright Dr
Hewett Mr
Cumine Mr
Reid Mr A H
Wilson Mr
Simpson Mr J K

FROM ISMAILIA.

Rutter Dr
Ruffer Mrs Dr A

FROM PORT SAID.—Kincaid Maj-Genl and Mrs

FROM VENICE.—Kilburn Mr W D

FROM ADEN.

Fletcher Col A F
Martelli Lieut H de C

## THE TRIAL OF LUCCHENI.

### SENTENCE OF LIFE-LONG IMPRISONMENT.

THE later stages of the trial of Luccheni, the Italian Anarchist who assassinated the Empress of Austria at Geneva, were marked by more than one dramatic incident. Interrogated by the President of the court, the prisoner admitted, without the slightest hesitation, that he struck the blow which caused the death of her Majesty. He also avowed that he had done so with premeditation, adding, "I did my utmost to succeed in the attempt. I meant to kill the Empress, that is certain."

The President: Had you any accomplices?

The prisoner, in reply, turned quickly towards the audience and, with the gesture of a conjurer, exclaimed: My accomplice—he is there, he is gone: He admitted having gone to Evian-les-Bains to meet the Duke of Orleans, and pointed to human suffering as the motive of his crime.

The President pointed out to him that he himself had never been in want.

The prisoner replied by rubbing his hands, and with a gesture of surprise, remarked:—"On the day of my birth my mother herself renounced me.

The Public Prosecutor delivered an eloquent address to the jury, an address which was all the more impressive in that it was entirely devoid of declamation. He laid stress upon the fact that, although the prisoner openly gloried in his crime, he was previously concealing important facts, and that his reticence in regard to these pointed to the possibility that he was aided by accomplices, although no evidence in support of this view could be obtained; but, however, that might be, it was evident that Luccheni had played the leading part in the perpetration of the crime, and his responsibility was, therefore, in no sense diminished. Even if it were shown that he was merely a tool of arm-chair Anarchists, who equally deserved to be placed upon their trial with him, his guilt was none the less complete. "Only a few weeks ago," said the Public Prosecutor in conclusion, "in a dark vault under the Church of the Capucins in Vienna, the grave closed for ever upon the prisoner's victim. May the tomb close as heavily to-night at Geneva on the footsteps of the murderer when he has crossed the threshold of our penal prison, and may he pass into everlasting oblivion. Let this be his punishment."

To the Procureur's address Luccheni listened with the greatest attention. At one point, where M. Navazza alluded to the fact that the prisoner had attempted to escape from those who held him when he was arrested, Luccheni turned towards his counsel an exclaimed with great firmness, That is not true! Again when the Procurator pointed out that the late Empress had never concerned herself with politics, the accused remarked in mocking tones, "She was always a worker." The Public Prosecutor, commenting on this interruption, said that the prisoner's doctrine appeared to be that no one who did not work should be allowed to live, to which the prisoner replied, "That's right."

#### THE ADDRESS FOR THE DEFENCE.

M. Moriaud addressed the jury for the defence Speaking with great eloquence, he sought to minimize the prisoner's responsibility, and appealed to the jury in the name of the deceased Empress—who, he said, had almost always endeavoured to procure mercy for condemned persons—not to return a merciless verdict against the accused, who in the course of twenty years might become a regenerate man.

Three questions were put to the jury:—(1) Is Luccheni guilty of having assassinated the Empress? (2) Did he act with premeditation? (3) Did he lie in wait to commit the crime?

The jury retired to consider their verdict. After an absence of twenty minutes they brought in a reply to all three questions in the affirmative, finding no extenuating circumstances.

The Procureur-General then rose and demanded the penalty of imprisonment for life.

The President asked the prisoner whether he had anything to say why this sentence should not be pronounced. The prisoner smilingly replied that he had nothing to add.

The court retired to consider the sentence, but returned in a few minutes and imposed the full penalty allowed by the law of Switzerland. The prisoner, when the sentence was delivered, cried: "Long live anarchy! Death to the aristocracy!"

For the first six months of his imprisonment Luccheni will suffer solitary confinement in a subterranean dungeon, almost devoid of light, from which he will emerge only twice a month for one hour each time. His food will consist on two days a week of bread and water. After the expiration of the six months he will be treated as the other prisoners, but breaches of the prison regulations will be more severely treated in his case.

## THE SERVICES AT HOME.

### INDIA OFFICE, -Nov. 11.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Lt Col W B Ferries
Major P B Lindsell
Capt F C Logan-Home
Capt W E A Blakeney
Lieut B A V Cummins
Condr E Pipe
Condr J Henderson

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr A R Lilley B, 1 week
Mr W G Forbes B, 3 mos
Mr G A Campbell B, 12 mos
Mr A E Wild B, 17 days
Lt Col A B Mein, 15 mos and 23 days
Lt Col H Hamilton, 6 mos
Major G A Gott, 5 weeks
Capt E de V Wintle, 3 mos
Capt W A Thompson, 3 mos
Capt H N Waymouth, 2 mos
Capt R M Reed, 2 mos
Lieut R G Munn, 3 mos
Engr R Walker, 3 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Miss A M Bethune B
Mr F S Tabor B C S
Mr R Sykes B C S
Mr G E Jones B
Mr H Thompson B
Mr A E Wild B
Mr D B Horn B
Mr E R R Mainwaring M
Mr W P Symonds Bo C S
Mr T M Filgate Bo
Major H O'Donnell D S O
Major G E Shute
Major E C Thwaytes
Capt C G Pendergast
Capt M B Roberts
Capt D L Mailoy
Lieut G P R Beaman
Lieut T H H Hand
Sub Condr W McDowell
Sub Condr S O'Grady

THE LACK of ENERGY, VITALITY and STRENGTH so common in INDIA, may be remedied by the timely use of KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR, which quickly and permanently restores the full power of the organs. It is an EFFECTIVE TONIC, a stimulating and nourishing medicine. Rs. 3 per Bottle, by Post or otherwise—KEMP and Co., Ld., Bombay.

## CIVIC RECEPTION OF THE SIRDAR.

### LORD SALISBURY ON FASHODA.

### BALANCE-SHEET OF THE NILE CAMPAIGN.

### THE CEREMONY AT THE GUILDHALL.

The Sirdar had a most enthusiastic welcome as he drove to the Guildhall on Friday ( Nov. 4 ) to receive the freedom of the City, for which he had duly qualified on the previous evening, when he was enrolled in the Fishmongers' Company. The carriage which conveyed Lord Kitchener from the house of Mr. Ralli, in Belgravesquare, was placed at his disposal by Lord Salisbury, and was drawn by a magnificent pair of black horses. All along his drive he had an enthusiastic reception. The guest of the day set his hosts an example in punctuality, for he arrived at the Guildhall a quarter of an hour before the appointed time, the Lord Mayor who was to receive him, appearing a few minutes later. In the great hall a distinguished company had assembled, and the kaleidoscopic picture of scarlet uniforms, civic robes, and the dainty costumes of the ladies, was brilliant in the extreme. Officers of the Army and Navy, foreign officers—one an Austrian, with sky-blue trousers—were plentiful; and almost the only sombre colours were those of the frock coats of members of Parliament and provincial mayors. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Rosebery, Mr. Ritchie, and Mr. Walter Long, and Mr. McKinnon Wood, Chairman of the County Council, were amongst the early arrivals. On the platform were grouped the aldermen and the Recorder. The Lord Mayor and the sheriffs having arrived, a procession, headed by the City trumpeters, was formed and passed through the Art gallery to the library. Here the Sirdar was welcomed, and was introduced to the Lord Mayor by the prime wardens, wardens, and clerk of the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers. A fanfare from the trumpets announced to those in the Guildhall that the Sirdar had arrived. At once the whole assemblage rose to its feet, and a burst of cheering welcomed Lord Kitchener.

Then the formal business of the day—a meeting of the Common Council—commenced. The Lord Mayor, in his brilliant gold-trimmed robes, with the Sirdar on his left, listened patiently while it was announced that "items one to five on the agenda need not be discussed." But item six—the resolution that the Freedom of the City and a sword of honour should be presented to "Major-General Sir Herbert Kitchener, K.C.B., K.C.M.G."—was read. The Sirdar was formally presented for the freedom by the Prime Warden and Wardens of the Fishmongers' Company. Sir Richard Cotton next addressed Lord Kitchener in the name of the City. The Chamberlain, having referred at length to the brilliant victories in the Sudan, concluded, while grasping the Sirdar's hand:—"It only now remains for me to greet you, my Lord, in the name of the Corporation, and to offer you the right hand of fellowship as a freeman and citizen and Fishmonger of London."

The Sirdar then took the usual oath—the terms of which, unfortunately, had to be dictated to him by his Aide-de-Camp, since the condition of his eyes rendered him unable to read them for himself—and stooped and signed the roll as an honorary Freeman of the City of London. This ceremony ended, the Lord Mayor rose to present him with the sword of honour on behalf of the Corporation. In making the presentation of the sword (a description of which was given in these columns last week), the chief magistrate spoke a few graceful words, in which he pointed out how great was the distinction that had been conferred upon Lord Kitchener. "It is only given," he said, "to England's greatest sons."

Lord Kitchener, who was received with cheering, again and again renewed, in reply, said: My Lord Mayor, I have to express my very sincere thanks for the high honour that has been done me as representing the Army recently engaged in the Sudan. This sword and the Freedom of the City which you have presented to me will always be treasured in my family as one of the highest rewards and greatest honours that could be conferred upon me. (Cheers.) I have also to thank the Chamberlain for the too flattering remarks he has made on the conduct of the campaign. All I can say is that every one worked with the utmost resolution during the two-and-a-half years we were engaged towards the great end we had before us, and it was to that oneness of purpose and cheerful determination that, I think, the success of the campaign was greatly due. But, my lord, that would not have been sufficient in itself. For a great enterprise a master-mind is necessary. Lord Cromer was our master-mind. (Cheers.) It was due to his able direction that the reconquest of the Sudan was accomplished. (Cheers.) I also received valuable assistance from General Knowles, who was commanding in Egypt, and later from Sir Francis Grenfell, who always gave me unfailing support, and who, through his long experience of Egypt and the Egyptian Army, materially helped to the success of the operations. My lord, I have to thank you in the name of the Army for the high appreciation which the City of London has shown for the services of the troops in the Sudan. (Loud cheers.)

A formal resolution to print the decision of the court topresent the freedom to the Sirdar having been passed, the ceremony ended, and the great audience dispersed.

### THE BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

At the State banquet in the evening there was a remarkable gathering, including representatives of Royalty, members of the Cabinet, the Navy, Army and Reserve Forces, prominent politicians, the Agents-General for the Colonies, and representatives of the arts and sciences. There were present, altogether, some 350 noblemen and gentlemen. The dinner was given at the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor received his guest in the saloon. Dinner was served in the Egyptian Hall, where the Union Jack and the Egyptian flag were conspicuously displayed. At the principal table, among those on the right of the Lord Mayor, were the Sirdar, Prince Christian Prince Francis of Teck, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Somerset, the Duke of Marlborough, the Earl of Rosebery, Lord G. Hamilton, Viscount Wolseley, Lord Lester, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the Home Secretary, and Sir William Hart Dyke; and among those on the left were the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Bedford, the Secretary of State for War, Earl Stanhope, the Earl of Crewe, Lord Edward Pelham-Clinton, Viscount Falmouth, Lord Roberts, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Brodrick (Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs), and the United States Charge d'Affaires. There were likewise present the Lord Mayors of York, Belfast, Liverpool, Sheffield, and Manchester. After dinner (the menu of which contained several dishes in honour of the guest of the evening) the Lady Mayoress and a number of other ladies were seated in the balcony to hear the speeches. The loving cup having been circulated, the Lord Mayor gave the usual loyal toasts, which were acknowledged by the Duke of Cambridge.

Lord Rosebery, whose rising was received with prolonged cheering, then proposed the toast of "The Navy and Army." He said:—

Your Royal Highnesses, my Lord Mayor, my Lords, and Gentlemen,—May I first, my Lord Mayor, congratulate you on the high fortune which has fallen upon you, in the last days of the tenure of your exalted and historic office in giving to our heroes of the Sudan—on behalf not merely of the City of London, but of the nation itself—(cheers) welcome. That in itself would be a record which would illustrate any mayoralty, but I should have congratulated you with a fuller feeling of gratitude, had not you intrusted to me the most comprehensive toast of the evening a toast which comprises not merely the next toast, the health of the Sirdar himself, but the health of all those who served with him and under him in his memorable campaign. (Cheers.) When you drink to the Navy and Army to-night you drink to them, as you know, with special reference to that campaign—(hear, hear)—and you comprehend in that toast, not merely Lord Kitchener's health, not merely that of all his able and trusted lieutenants on whom so much depended—the Hunters and the Macdonalds (cheers), the Lewises, the Lyttletons, the Wingates, the Maxwells and the Wauchopes—(cheers)—I do not profess to recite them all for to do so would detain you too long—but the health of all those who, in their several callings of duty, laboured and did their work in this campaign, every soldier' every bluejacket, every platelayer who laid the railroad which paved the way to victory every stoker who prepared fuel for the engines of the steamers on the Nile. (Cheers.) All from the highest to the lowest receive your tribute to-night. They will not all get swords of honour or the franchise of the city; but they will go to their graves with the gratitude of their country and with the knowledge that they have done their duty to it. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor the toast goes beyond this—it extends to the Egyptian forces adhoc let me say for I know that they are not the military forces of the Queen and I should be sorry in the presence of the Foreign Secretary to say anything which might give rise to exception elsewhere. (Laughter.) But on such an occasion as this we cannot exclude from the toast those forces of Egypt, Egyptian and Sudanese which rendered such gallant service alongside our own. (Cheers.) There is only one exclusion from the ordinary form of this toast. It is usually drunk as "The Navy, the Army, and the Volunteers." To-night I am not charged to propose the health of the Volunteers, and I take the reason—though I do not know the reason—to be this, that, whereas the Sirdar could have had at his disposal any number of Volunteers for his force, he was exceedingly sparing in the acceptance of those offers. ("Hear, hear" and laughter.) And, therefore, though there are probably many like the noble duke beside me (the Duke of Marlborough) and myself who would be qualified to return thanks for the [illegible] Volunteers, I fancy that the Sirdar, if no one else knows the reason why the Volunteers are not included in toast (Laughter.) That itself is a compliment to the force which carried out the work. (Cheers.) There is one name which is not in this toast which cannot, by any logical stretch or any rhetorical ingenuity, be brought within the compass of this toast and which I think we must bear in mind to-day. The Sirder has remembered it, and we should not forget it—the name of Lord Cromer. (Loud cheers.) What he has done for Egypt only Ministers and Egyptian officials can know; and it would not be well in this hour of dark shadow which has fallen in his life, for us to drink this toast without remembrance of him who was so largely instrumental in the success of the campain. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, this toast among Englishmen and Britons always speaks for itself but to-night it calls to us with the note of a trumpet. We celebrate to-night a campaign the most consummate that has occurred in the annals of English military history for eighty years; one more far-reaching and beneficent in its results than any, perhaps, of which history has record. (Hear, hear.) It has been accomplish without much loss to the Army that has been victorious. It has added lusture even to the immemorial fame of the British arms. More than all that, it has paid off a debt which for thirteen years has lain near the heart and conscience of every Englishman. (Cheers.) We have not spoken of it. But have not liked to think of it. But deep deep down that memory has lain, by us, and we thank the Sirdar and his gallant comrades for removing it for ever from us. (Loud cheers.) My Lord Mayor, there is a second point of view, which I will also dismiss in a sentence, and in regard to which this is a memorable occasion. This force has not merely paid the debt of Great Britain—a debt of too long standing—(hear, hear)—but it has wiped out from the heart of Africa the bloodiest and most barbarous tyranny which has, perhaps, ever occurred in the history of mankind. (Cheers.) Those who promote the peaceful growth of Christian missions; those who have at heart the interests of extended commerce; those, in fact, who from these points of view have little sympathy with war as a rule, should pay their tribute of gratitude to the Anglo-Egyptian Army for its victory in the Sudan. (Cheers.) And there is another point of view, which, I think, has been too much forgotten in these days, and forgotten by those who ought to remember it most. The Dervishes for years past have been not merely a source of desolation to the tribes by whom they were surrounded, but a source of danger to all these outposts of civilisation, whether they belonged to the territories or to spheres of influence in which European States were interested. Had it not been for the victorious campaign against the Khalifa, it is perfectly certain that the extermination of those posts and those Europeans must have resulted. (Hear, hear.) And I think that while we triumph as Britons, we have a right to expect from those nations who are interested in civilisation and from those nations whose territory borders on the Dervish district—we have a right to expect from them not any ill-feeling or any jealousy, but the fullest and the largest measure of gratitude, not merely for the tyranny which we have removed, but for the danger which we have warded from them. (Cheers.) Honour, then, to those brave men. Honour to them all, whether of British birth, or Egyptian, or Sudanese. (Cheers.) Honour to those who led them, and who guided them, and who inspired them. Honour even, in this hour of triumph, to those gallant Dervishes who died so splendidly in a cause so execrable and on behalf of a tyrant so bloodthirsty (Hear, hear.) As I have said, this toast always speaks for itself, and it does so more than ever to-night. I have the honour of coupling with this toast the name of Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon, whose services so well fit him to speak on behalf of the Navy; and the name of the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, who, with his colleagues, is to be congratulated on the successful issue of the enterprise which they have initiated. (Cheers.)

Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon, in responding for the Navy, said:—I must ask you first to permit me, on behalf of the Service to which I belong, to offer to Lord Kitchener our sincere tribute of admiration for the conduct of the campaign lately closed, and our most hearty congratulations upon the honours which have been bestowed upon him. (Hear, hear.) The Navy took but a very small part in the late expedition. A few officers, a few seamen, and a few marine artillerymen represented us. But I have it from the Sirdar's despatches that they took no undistinguished part in the operations and earned his high commendation—(cheers)—of which the Navy in general should be most proud. Of the Navy in general I will only say that I trust it will always be ready for all emergences and command, as at present, the confidence of the nation. I may say that for the first time in my memory, the nation has been brought face to face with the prospects of war without suffering from a war scare. (Cheers.) This I have no hesitation in saying, the nation owes to the able administrators whom we have at our back. (Hear, hear.) I thank Lord Rosebery for the terms in which he has proposed this toast, and you for the hearty manner in which it has been received. (Cheers.)

### LORD LANSDOWNE'S SPEECH.

Lord Lansdowne's in responding for the Army, said:—Your Royal Highnesses, my Lord Mayor, my Lords, and Gentlemen,—The Army has never been without honour in this house; and I am sure, my Lord Moyar, that those who were your guests when you gave your Army dinner last summer, have not forgotten the splendour of the hospitality which they received. (Hear, hear.) To-night you are again honouring the Army in the person of that distinguished soldier who, although he is Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, is in your eyes, above all else, a British officer—(cheers)—and who has won, as Lord Rosebery has truly told us, a great victory, not only for the forces under his command, but for the cause of humanity and civilisation, (Cheers.) I am sure that every soldier in or out of this room is grateful to you, my Lord Mayor, for the honour which you have done to the Army. (Hear, hear.) Having said so much, prudence almost dictates that I should say no more. I have observed, during the last few days, a certain exuberance in the public imagination which has led people to construct colossal edifices upon every slender foundation of military fact; and I almost shudder as I think of the possible results if, at a time when, as all of us hope, we are in sight of the age in which common sense and moderation shall prevail, I were inspired by these surroundings and this occasion to speak to you of the brave deeds which the Army is ready—I would even say is burning—to perform for Queen and country. (Laughter.) There is another reason which impels me to say as little as possible. I know that to-night the voice to which you wish to listen is the voice, not of Pall Mall but of Egypt. Pall Mall, is, I need not say to you, the home not only of valour, but of discretion, and it is ready to efface itself on the present occasion. (Laughter.) But I will take leave to say this with regard to the Army—that those who are concerned with it may congratulate themselves upon the fact that the Army is always sure of the good-will and the confidence of the civil population of this country. (Hear hear.) We know in these islands of no such thing as military caste. There is no antagonism between soldiers and civilians. The country looks upon the Army as its own strong right hand, and, so, regarding it, views it without misgiving and without jealousy. (Cheers.) May I add this—that, whatever difficulties those who are concerned with the administration of the Army may have to encounter, they are, at any rate, to be congratulated upon the fact that they are able to attract, almost in unfailing numbers, to the commissioned ranks of the Army, men, who, in point of education and intelligence and character may be described without exaggeration as the flower of the youth in this country. (Hear, hear.) And amongst the characteristics which they have exhibited none is, I think, more remarkable than the power which they have shown of inspiring by their example and of inculcating their qualities in soldiers not only belonging to their own race but belonging to races other than their own in different parts of the world. (Hear, hear.) Surely that distinguishing characteristic has never been more conspicuously exhibited than it has been in the history of the Egyptian Army and during the course of the operations which the Sirdar has just conducted to so brilliant a conclusion, (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, of the relations between the military authorities in this country and Lord Kitchener I will only say this—that, while it has been their endeavour in every way to facilitate his task and to place at his disposal any resources of which he stood in need, they have throughout desired that nothing should be done which might impair his authority or diminish that responsibility which his shoulders were broad enough to bear. (Hear, hear.) They felt that as he had borne the burden of the early stages of this campaign, so it should be left to him, and to him alone, to carry it out, as he has carried it out, to a brilliant conclusion. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, I thank you in the name of the Army for the honour you have done to this toast, and I am sure I shall be allowed to say that should the services of the Army ever be required, those services will be rendered with the same devotion and the same intrepidity as have been shown by your guest this evening and by the officers and men under his command. (Cheers.)

### THE PREMIER.

The Marquis of Salisbury, who on rising was received with loud and prolonged cheers, said:—

My Lord Mayor, your Royal Highnesses, my Lords, and Gentlemen.—The task has been placed in my hands of proposing the toast of the evening, "The Health of the Sirdar." (Loud cheers.) It is the proud prerogative of this City that, without any mandate from the Constitution, without any legal sanction, it yet has the privilege of sealing by its approval the reputation and renown of the great men whom this country produces; and the honours which it confers are as much valued and as much desired as any which are given in this country. (Cheers.) It has won that position, not because it has been given to it, but because it has shown discrimination and earnestness, and because it has united the suffrage of the people in the approval of the course that it has taken and of the honours it has bestowed. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, it is in reference to that function which you have performed to-day and the most brilliant reception which has been accorded to the Sirdar that I now do your bidding and propose his health, (Cheers.) But if the task would be in any circumstances arduous and alarming, it is much more so because all that can be said in his behalf has already been said by more eloquent tongues than mine. I have little hope that I can add anything to the picture that has been already drawn, but no one can wonder at the vast enthusiasm by which the career of this great soldier has been received in this City. It is not merely his own personal qualities that have achieved it. It is also the strange dramatic interest of the circumstances and the conditions under which his laurels have been won. (Cheers.) It has been a long campain, the first part of which we do not look back to with so much pleasure, because we had undertaken a fearful task without a full knowledge of the conditions we had to satisfy, or the real character of the foes to whom we were opposed. (Hear, hear.) The remembrance of that heroic figure whose virtues and whose death are impressed so deeply upon the memory of the whole of the present generation of Englishmen, the vicissitudes of those anxious campaigns in which the most splendid deeds of gallantry were achieved, are yet fresh in the minds of the English people; and Lord Rosebery has not exaggerated when he said that the debt was felt deeply in the mind of every Englishman, however little they might talk of it at the time, and when the opportunity arrived, with what eagerness, in spite of any possible discouragement—with what eagerness the opportunity was seized. (Cheers.) It was a campaign—the campaign which your gallant guest has won—it was a campaign marked by circumstances which have seldom marked a campaign inthe history of the world. (Cheers.)—I suppose that wonderful combination of all the achievements and discoveries of modern science in support of the gallantry and well-tried strategy of a British leader—I suppose these things have not been seen in our history before. (Cheers.) But the note of this campaign was that the Sirdar not only won the battles which he was set to fight, but he furnished himself the instruments by which they were won, or rather I should say he was the last, and, perhaps, by the nature of the circumstances, the most efficient of a list of distinguished men whose task it has been to rescue the Egyptian Army from inefficiency and contempt in order to put it on the pinnacle of glory it occupies now. (Cheers.) I remember in our debates during that terrible campaign of 1884—85 a distinguished member of the Government of that day, observing with respect to the Egyptian troops that they were splendid soldiers if only they would not run away. (Laughter.) It was a quaint way of putting it, but it was very accurate. They had splendid physique, they had great fidelity and loyalty to their chiefs, they had many of the qualities of the soldier, but, like men who had been recruited under the slave whip, and who had been accustomed to the methods of despotism, they had not that courage which can only be obtained by freedom and by united military training. (Cheers.) That defect has been supplied to them, and the Egyptian army as it has issued from the hands of Sir Evelyn Wood, Sir Francis Grenfell, and the Sirdar is a magnificent specimen of the motive power of the English leader. (Cheers.) We do not reflect on it, yet if we have any insight into the administrative processes that go on in various parts of the Empire, we cannot help being impressed by the fact that numbers on numbers of educated young men who at home in this country would show no very conspicuous qualities, except those we are accustomed to look for in an English gentleman, yet if thrown on their own resources and bidden to govern and control and guide large bodies of men of another race, they never, or hardly ever, fall short of the task which has been given to them; but they will make of that body of promising material splendid regiments by which the Empire of England is extended and sustained. (Cheers.) It is one of the great qualities of the Sirdar that he has been able to attract the races that are under him, to make them effective and loyal soldiers, to attach them to himself, and to ensure their good conduct in the field of battle. (Cheers.) He has many other qualities upon which I might dilate if time permitted. Lord Cromer, whom I am glad to see Lord Rosebery noted as one who ought to have his full share in any honours you confer on those who have built up Egyptian prosperity, who is one of the finest administrators the British race has ever produced—Lord Cromer is in the habit of saying that the Sirdar has almost missed his vocation, and that if he was not one of the first Generals in the world, he would be one of the first Chancellors of the Exchequer. (Laughter and cheers.) I daresay many people think it a small thing that a soldier should be able to save money—(laughter)—but it is not so if you will only conceive for yourselves the agony of mind with which in former times Chancellors of the Exchequer, or financial members of the Council, have received from time to time accounts of brilliant victories, knowing all the time what a terrible effect upon the ultimate balance of the Budget those victories will entail. (Laughter.) It is a hazardous thing to say, but I am almost inclined to believe that the Sirdar is the only General who has fought a campaign for £300,000 less than he originally promised to do it, (Laughter.) It is a very great quality, and if it existed more generally, I think that terror which financiers entertain of soldiers and that contempt which soldiers entertain for financiers would not be so frequently felt. ("Hear, hear" and laughter.) Well, then, the Sirdar has another great quality. He is a splendid diplomatist. It would require talents of no small acuteness and development to enable him to carry to a successful result, as he did, that exceedingly delicate mission up the Nile which conducted him into the presence of Major Marchand. The intercourse of that time has ended in apparently the deepest affection on both sides—(laughter)—certainly in the most unrestricted and unstinted compliments and expressions of admiration and approval. I think these things show very much for the diplomatic talents of the Sirdar. He recently expressed his hope that the differences which might have arisen from the presence of Major Marchand would not transcend the powers of diplomacy to adjust. I am glad to say that up to a certain point he has proved a true prophet. (Cheers.) I received from the French Ambassador this afternoon the information that the French Government han come to the conclusion that the occupation of Fashoda was of no sort of value to the French Republic—(loud cheers and some laughter)—and they thought that, in the circumstances, to persist in an occupation which only cost them money and did them harm, merely because some bad advisers thought it might be disagreeable to an unwelcome neighbour, would not show the wisdom by which, I think, the French Republic has been uniformly guided, and they have done what I believe the Government of any other country would have done in the same position—they have resolved that that occupation must cease. (Cheers.) A formal intimation of that fact was made to me this afternoon and it has been conveyed to the French authorities at Cairo. I believe that the fact of that extremely difficult juxtaposition between the Sirdar and Major Marchand has led to a result which is certainly gratifying and to some extent unexpected, and that it is largely due to the chivalrous character and diplomatic talents which the Sirdar displayed on that occasion. (Cheers.) I do not wish to be misunderstood as saying that all causes of controversy are removed by this between the French Government and ourselves. It is probably not so, and I daresay we shall have many discussions in the future; but a cause of controversy of a somewhat acute and dangerous charater has been removed, and we cannot but congratulate ourselves upon that. (Cheers.) I will only say that, alike in his patient and quiet forethought, lasting over three years, in his brilliant strategy on the field of battle, in his fearless undertaking of responsibility and his contempt of danger, and last but not least, in the kindness and consideration which he displayed for men who were for a moment in a position of antagonism to himself—in these things he has shown a combination of the noblest qualities which distinguish the race to which he belongs, and by the exercise of which the high position of England in this generation in the world and in her great Empire has been won. (Loud cheers.)

The toast was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm, the company rising to their feet, and drinking the toast with three times three.

### THE SIRDAR.

Lord Kitchener, on rising to reply, was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers. He said:—

My Lord Mayor, your Royal Highnesses, my Lords, and Gentlemen,—It is not easy for me to find words to express the gratitude I feel for the manner in which the toast proposed by Lord Salisbury has been received by this magnificent audience, or for the too kind and too flattering words in which it has been recommended to your notice. Such a recognition by such an audience is more than sufficient recompense for my services which it may have been my good fortune to render. But my lords and gentlemen, I am fully aware that it is not in my individual capacity, but as representing the Anglo-Egyptian Army, that this great honour has been done me. (Cheers.) It is to the excellent and devoted services of the troops that the success of the campaign is due. A General would have been indeed incapable who failed to lead such men to victory—(cheers)—for it was not only, nor even principally, on the day of battle that the great qualities of these troops were displayed. The cheerful endurance and soldierlike spirit with which they bore the long delay during the Sudan summer, between the battle of Atbara and the advance on Omdurman, was as high a test of discipline and efficiency as the endurance exhibited in the long marches, or the courage shown at the trenches at Atbara or on the plains of Omdurman, (Cheers.) A man may be proud in deed whose good fortune has placed him in command of troops capable of deeds like these. And remember, my lords and gentleman, I include in this not merely the British Army, but the Egyptian Army also. (Loud cheers.) For, proud as I may well be of having commanded the British troops in the Sudan, I am no less proud of having as Sirdar, led Egyptian and Sudanese troops to victory, side by side with me, of my own race and blood. (Cheers.) It is on behalf of those of the combined forces that are absent, as well as those that are present, that I desire to tender you our sincere thanks for the great honour you have done us. It has been contended, and in former days with some plausibility, that the material from which the Egyptian Army is recruited is not capable of being made into good soldiers, but we in the Egyptian Army never held that view; we felt confidence in our men, and that confidence has been justified. (Hear, hear.) We tested them at Gemaizah, Toltar, Toski, Ferkeh, and Abu Hamed, and were not disappointed, and under the circumstances perhaps the most competent military critics the Dervishes—(laughter)—showed no disposition to underrate the fighting power of our men. And when the role was changed, and from the defensive we were able to take the offensive, they soon acquired that respect for the Egyptian soldiers, that all good troops engender in the minds of their opponents. (Cheers.) I had to give the Egyptian Army arduous work. They had to construct the railway, they had to pull the gunboats and sailing craft through the dangerous cataracts, they had to be on incessant fatigues, moving stores and cutting wood for the steamers. It may be fairly said that had it not been for the work of the Egyptian Army the British troops could not have reached Omdurman without far greater suffering and loss of life. (Cheers.) And it was not only in these pioneer duties that the Egyptian Army distinguished themselves, for when they came in contact with the enemy their discipline, steadiness, and courage were prominently displayed. At Ferkeh and at Abu Hamed they, with the Sudanese troops, turned the Dervishes out of thier positions. At Atbara they were not behind their British comrades, and at Omdurman, when MacDonald's Brigade—(loud cheers)—repulsed the fierce and determined attacks that were brought against them, I am sure that the thought occurred to the mind of every officer in the British brigades who saw it, "We might have done it as well, we could not have done it better." (Hear, hear.) And how was this obtained? By good training, good discipline and mutual confidence between officers and men. It was on these lines that the Army was formed and organised, under Sir Evelyn Wood, and Sir Francis Grenfell, and I, with the assistance of the finest body of officers that the British Army can produce, have merely followed in their footsteps and developed the principles that they had already laid down. There is one other point to which I would like to refer before bringing a speech which may have already been too long—(no, no)—to a conclusion. In this great commercial centre it may be of interest if I allude to the financial side of the campaign. Although the accounts have not yet been absolutely closed, you may take it as very nearly accurate that during the two and a-half years' campaign extra military credits to the amount of two and a-half millons have been expended. In this sum I have included the recent grant that has been made for the extension of the railway from Atbara to Khartum, the work of which is already on hand. Well, against this large expenditure we have some assets to show; we have, or shall have, 760 miles of railway, properly equipped engines, rolling stock, and a track with bridges, in good order. I must admit that the railway stations and waiting-rooms are somewhat primitive, but then we do not wait long in the Sudan. (Laughter.) Well, for this running concern I do not think that £3,000 a mile will be considered too high a value. This represents two and a quarter millions out of the money granted, and for the other quarter of a million we have 2000 miles of telegraph line, six new gunboats, besides barges, sailing craft, and—the Sudan. (Laughter and cheers.) Of course, the railway did not cost me £3,000 a mile to construct, and many other heavy charges for warlike stores, supplies, and transport on our long line of communication, including the sea transport of troops from England and elsewhere, had to be met; but, however it was done, the result remains the same. We have freed the vast territories of the Sudan from the most cruel tyranny the world has ever known, and we have hoisted the Egyptian and British flags at Khartum, never, I hope to be hauled down. (Cheers.) I have again to thank you, my Lord Mayor, for the great honour done us on this occasion. I have only one regret, which I feel sure is shared by all present, and which has been given expression to by Lord Rosebery and Lord Salisbury, and that is, that Lord Cromer, who has supported me during the last two and a-half years, is not here to support me to-night, and to receive in person the thanks to which he is so justly entitled, and which I am sure you would willingly have given. (Loud cheers.)

Sir William Harcourt, in proposing the health of "The Lord Mayor," said: I have sometimes thought that these festivals of the Guildhall and the Mansion House might be regarded as illustrations of that encyclopaedia of British history which is being issued and which is ever increasing in its variety and volume. My lord, it is your proud privilege to-night to add a brilliant page to those records in the entertainment which you have offered to the Sirdar. 'Tis true, and happy 'tis 'tis true, that in this nation we have never pretended nor claimed to rival the great military forces of Continental States, but we have never wanted an Army which has been able to create and maintain an Empire wider than that which was ever guarded by the legions of Rome, and under the cover and with the co-operation of the British Navy, which has made us secure at home and powerful abroad. It is a sign of genius to accomplish great things with small means, and when I heard from the Prime Minister the panegyrics upon the economical faculties of the Sirdar, I only trembled lest he make war too popular. (Laughter.) At all events, the results which we have now seen have never been seen before in the history of the world. (Hear, hear). There is a quality which I think has touched the heart of the people even more than those which have been referred to by Lord Salisbury—I mean the dealings of Lord Kitchener with Major Marchand. (Cheers.) They are worthy of the knightly chivalry of ancient times. (Cheers). I was delighted to hear from the Prime Minister that it was a great element in helping to remove the difficulties which have arisen, and that it has conduced to that, I hope, friendly settlement which the First Minister has been able to announce to-night, not only to the satisfaction of this metropolis of England, but, I believe, to the supreme satisfaction of the civilised world. (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor having briefly replied, the National Anthem was played by the band, and the company separated. As he left the Mansion House, the Sirdar was heartily cheered by a large crowd.

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## CRETE.

### ADMIRAL NOEL'S PROMPT ACTION.

### TURKS EXPELLED BY RUSSIANS.

The withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Candia has not been (says the correspondent of the *Standard*) without incident, and a further exercise of timely firmness by the British authorities. Friday night (Nov. 4.), while the work of embarking the troops, and stores on board the transport Ocampo was in active progress, Cherki Bey, the Turkish Commandant, walked down to the quay, and stopped the whole process, giving strict orders that nothing more was to be put on board ship. In the course of the next morning the long-expected Turkish transport arrived, but Cherki Bey, instead of receiving orders from Constantinople to resume the evacuation, was actually instructed to land the troops who had already been embarked, and to await further orders. In view of this extraordinary and unlooked-for situation, admiral Noel, Colonel Chermside, and Sir Alfred Biliotti called upon Cherki Bey, and informed him that his troops must finally leave the city in the course of the day. He replied that he had received no orders from his superiors to that effect, and could not, therefore, comply with the request of the British officials. Admiral Noel thereupon decided to resort to compulsion. Shortly after the interview, armed picket boats had seized all the lighters in the harbour a strong guard of Marines had been drawn up on the landing-stage, and the guns of Her Majesty's ship Turquoise had been cleared for action. While these precautions were being taken, Colonel Howard, of the Rifle Brigade, surrounded the barracks, in which there were still more than 800 Turkish troops, and summoned the commanding officer to march out his men. On meeting with a refusal, Colonel Howard gave him ten minutes in which to comply with the order, and threatened, in the event of further contumacy, to take all his troops prisoners, and embark them without their arms. Seeing that resistance was hopeless, the Turkish officer changed his tone, and intimated that he was prepared to obey. The Turkish soldiers were accordingly marched down to the quay in squads of fifty, escorted by British troops with fixed bayonets, and put on board without delay. All the streets and gates were guarded and patrolled by British soldiers, with orders to arrest any Turkish officers or men who were not on their way to embark. The evacuation went on all through the night. 900 soldiers, 500 women and children, 240 horses, and mountains of baggage had to be got on board, but the operation was completed in less than twelve hours, the British sailors, both officers and bluejackets, working like galley slaves up to the last moment. Eventually at day break on Sunday morning, the transports left for Salonica, the Ocampo under the escort of a British gunboat. Not a single Turkish officer or soldier is now left in the whole province of Candia the Governor and his staff being among the first to embark. Admiral Noel however was not yet satisfied. Friday last was the date assigned in the Admirals ultimatum for the completion of the evacuation and as it had not been complied with to the letter he caused the Turkish flag to be hauled down pending the decision of the Powers on the question of the suzerain rights to be conceded to the Sultan.

A proclamation by the Admirals was distributed on Sunday throughout the island inviting the Christians and Moslems to live in peace, and warning the Christians that the Powers had taken under their protection all the Moslems.

A Te Deum was preformed by the Archbishop of Crete on Sunday in the village of Archanes.

Five more Moslems were hanged at Candia on Monday. They had been convicted (says the *Standard's* correspondent) of taking a leading part in the attack on the British Consulate and the murder of the Vice-Consul and other British subjects.

The insurgents at Akrotiri on Saturday fired on a dismantled Turkish warship lying in Suda Bay. An Italian warship anchored alongside the Turkish vessel to protect her, and was ordered to fire on the insurgents.

The Russian Ambassador to Turkey has formally proposed the appointment of Prince George of Greece as High Commissioner of Crete.

The Ottoman troops at Retimo having refused to leave of their own free will, the Russian authorities there, following the example of Admiral Noel at Candia, forcibly conveyed 200 of the Turkish soldiers on board ship. A like number still remain at Retimo owing to the lack of means of transport. With the cessation of Ottoman rule in Crete, the Turkish post-offices have also been abolished.

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## THE TREND OF EMPIRE.

### LORD CURZON ON BRITAIN'S FUTURE IN THE EAST.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy designate of India, was entertained at dinner, on Nov. 7, by the Royal Societies' Club in St. James's street. Sir Clements R. Markham, F. R. S., presided, and those present numbered about 150, including Lord Russel of Killowen, Lord Reay, Sir Richard Temple, General Sir Archibald Alison, Sir Edward Hertslet, Major-General Sir Owen T. Burne, Sir George T. Goldie, Major-General Sir Charles Wilson, Mr. W. E. H. Lecky, M.P., Admiral Sir Leopold McClintock, F.R.S., Sir Steuart C. Bayley, Sir William Robinson, Colonel Sir C. E. Howard Vincent, M.P., and Sir John Evans.

The President, in proposing the toast of the evening, "Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy-Designate of India," referred to the work done by Lord Curzon in advancing geographical knowledge and said that he desired to bear personal testimony to the ability, the accuracy, and the exhaustive character of that work. They wished for him all success and prosperity in the great task that lay before him in India.

Lord Curzon was most cordially received on rising to reply. He said that India had always seemed to him to be the pivot and centre, he did not say the geographical, but the political centre, of our Imperial system. To his mind we were before anything else an Asiatic Empire, and he ventured to think that the man who had never been east of Suez did not know what the British Empire was. (Cheers). Here in Europe we occupied a few islands that were scattered on the surface of the northern sea. We possessed a number of posts of vantage along the highways of commerce in the Mediterranean, and we had also a Navy so formidable that it constituted us the most powerful maritime nation in the world. On the American continent, in the Atlantic, and in the Pacific Oceans we possessed great tracts of territory, amounting in some cases to the size of continents, which were peopled by people of our own blood and flew our own flag and acknowledged the sovereignty of our Queen. (Cheers). But these positions had been taken up by other nations before. It was in India that the great experiment was being made. It was in India that we were doing a work that no nation had ever attempted to do, and by the doing of which we should be judged in history. (Cheers). That would be the touchstone of our national greatness or our national failure. The casual stone which was thrown into the sea of chance by a handful of merchant adventurers 200 years ago had produced an ever-extending circle of ripples, until at the present moment they embraced the limits and affected the destinies of the entire Asiatic continent. (Cheers). He was one of those who thought that the eastern trend of empire would increase and not diminish. In his opinion the strain upon us would become greater and not less, and time would come when Asiatic sympathies and knowledge would not be the hobby of a few individuals, but would be the interest of the entire nation. It was because of the intensity of the conviction with which he held those views that all his travels, his studies, and his writings, such as they had been, had been connected with the theme of India and with the countries that bounded it. No more pleasing or honourable task could, he conceived, be imagined than that of travelling over the confines of the Indian Empire and of observing the manner in which we there discharged our Imperial task. In doing so he had learnt something of the character and the temperament of the native tribes. Those wild tribesmen had an individuality that was entirely their own. We had sometimes—he might even say often—been compelled to fight them. We had never fought them gladly, and we had always sheathed the sword with pleasure, for there was a manliness in their patriotism and there was a love of independence in their blood that was akin to our own. If he were asked what appeared to him to be the secret of the proper treatment of those tribes, or of Oriental races in general, he would reply that it consisted in treating them as if they were men of like composition with ourselves. He did not mean to suggest that they had the same views, the same scruples, the same precepts, or the same codes as ourselves. Of course the diametrically opposite was the case. But he did say that there was a common bond of manhood, there was the element of a common humanity which held us together, which was the true link between us, and the recognition of which, along with the true spirit of friendship which it engendered, was the secret of the success of every great frontier officer we had ever had. (Cheers). He knew that there was a common belief in this country that the Oriental was a solemn and reflective creature from whom we were separated by oceans of moral and intellectual difference; and nowhere has this been better expressed than in the magnificent verse of Matthew Arnold—

> The East bowed low before the blast
> In patient, deep disdain,
> She let the legions thunder past
> And plunged in thought again.

There was no doubt a great deal of truth in that. That was the nature of the Oriental as contrasted with the Western temperament; but he ventured to think that while it was absolutely true of the low-lying plains, it was not true, or at any rate it was less true, of the highlanders, on the outskirts of our Indian dominions. There they found a light-hearted and festive tepperament, they met with dancing and song; above all they met with the power of a well-organised and well-delivered joke. (Cheers and laughter). When he looked back on some of his experiences he recognised that the saving grace of humour was just as much a property of Orientals as of ourselves, and that the man who wanted to find the key to their heart as well as their sympathies had better employ that weapon. Then he had been very much struck in his frontier travels by the character and by the work that was being there performed by young British officers in positions of responsibility and of command. They might think, perhaps, that he had a natural and even a selfish propensity towards youth. (Laughter). So he had, (Cheers). He would be the last to deny it, and he hoped he would retain it even when he was old. He was certain of one thing—that the old men who were capable of rendering service to their country were also men who were capable of stimulating, encouraging, and utilising the services of the young. (Cheers). They might think that youth was synonymous with impetuosity. He had found in those regions just as great a sense of responsibility, as cool a judgment, and as wise a forecast among the young as he had among their seniors. They employed, and rightly employed, the greybeards in their concils and in positions of control; but they required on the outskirts of their dominion the energy of youth. He looked forward with enthusiasm to being the colleague and leader of those young men, and he wished them, God-speed in the work they had undertaken. (Cheers). Then, again upon the frontiers one saw something at first hand of the native soldiers of the Indian Empire. He wished those brave men were better known at home. It was only to ignorance that could be attributed the utterly inadequate response which had been made to the return closed that evening for the Indian Heroes Fund for the relief of the families of those who had fought so gallantly for us in the frontier campaigns of last year. In those campaigns those men had fought and died for us—had fought against men of their own race, of their own religion, sometimes of their own family with just as much strenuousness and loyalty as if they had been a British redcoat defending a British home. (Cheers). In proportion to the ignorance which prevailed uponthat subject was the duty which rested upon those who knew how to speak. He doubted if people knew what a magnificent army we had in India. In reality we held India, we defended her frontiers, we fought her battles by the aid of her sons. (Cheers). Lord Curzon went on to speak of the great difference which had come about in communication with India in recent times. The long voyages formerly rendered necessary were now curtailed to very small dimension, and this had reduced the time spent by British officials in India. In the old days men stayed in India for their whole careers; they were continued in the post for which they were fitted year after year without removal. A man, perhaps, had a holiday only once in the whole of his Indian experience. Right on to the course of the present century they had a Viceroy who occupied the viceregal chair for a period of ten years. There were great advantages in that system. There grew up from it a sympathetic, an intimate knowledge which was an immeasurable advantage in the developing and pacification of that country. By a decision which had become almost invariable a Viceroy had now to spend five years in India. During that time he was a prisoner, and in his case it would be a most happy imprisonment. He was a prisoner behind the bars of that gilded case. Whether the period of five years was enough for him to make any serious impression upon the tremendous problems that came before him, upon the vast populations that were submitted to his care, was a question that he would be better able to answer five years hence than now. Anyhow, they were certain to be the most responsible years of his life. He could not take up that task without feeling that there was much in it that was altogether beyond his powers, that exceeded, perhaps, his most extreme desires; but, at the same time, he believed that he might confidently rely upon the indulgence and the toleration of his fellow-countrymen and that they would echo the God speed which they had given to him that night. (Loud cheers).

The toast of "The Empire of India," was propcsed by the Hon. G. Brodrick and responded to by Sir R. Temple.

THE BEST PEG in INDIA.—KEMP'S RENOWNED SCOTCH WHISKEY, and KEMP'S STANDARD AERATED WATERS. Don't spoil your WHISKEY with inferior Soda and don't buy any Whiskey but the best (otherwise Edina.) Get the Best of Each: SODA POTASH and AERATED WATERS, 12 annas per dozen; all other kinds Re. 1, EDINA (SCOTCH) WHISKEY, Rs. 2-12 per Bottle. Rs. 31-8 per doz. KEMP and Co., Ld., Bombay

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## THE BISHOP-DESIGNATE OF CALCUTTA ON FOREIGN MISSIONS.

In connection with the second jubilee of the Church Missionary Society, a crowded public meeting for men was held at Exeter Hall on Nov. 7. The Bishop-Designate of Calcutta (the Rev. J. E. C. Welldon) presided, and in addressing his audience said he stood before them as a missionary. When he was asked to go to India as a Bishop he said to the Secretary of State that unless he was allowed a free hand to encourage and support Christian missions he would not go. Yet the importance of the duties of the Metropolitan of India was not to be underrated. He was required to hold up a high standard of Christian living among Europeans, to make the Christians in India really Christians, to show them, so far as man could show, the way to be worthy the name of Christian. This was a high task, and he believed that when the day came that Europeans in India lived the lives Christians ought to live then the conversion of India to Christianity would not be far off. The great missionary Schwartz towards the close of his memorable career said in pathetic terms that reformation among the Europeans would be the greatest blessing to the country. Since that time great improvement had taken place, but no one who knew the lives of not a few Europeans in India, especially perhaps in the Army, could fail to feel that a great outpouring of the Holy Spirit of God was needed for the conversion of the country. It had happened to him in the natural course of events to reflect of late more than of old on the call of the Church to Cristian men to enter upon the foreign field of the Church's labour. Not to every man was the call, and there was work at home; yet if the call came to a man—as it came to himself—without his asking it, without his desiring it, then great would be the responsibility of refusing to obey it. He felt that responsibility as a Christian, but he felt it yet more as a clergyman, required by his office to set an exalted standard before men's eyes. How could he appeal to the sovereign motives of life unless he was prepared to act upon such motives? With intense conviction he felt the opportunities and responsibilities of the British Empire. He believed in his heart that next to the Church of Christ the British Empire was the most inspiring fact on earth. But the British Empire would never rise to a true conception of its magnificent opportunities unless its citizens felt the duty imposed upon them to spread throughout the world, and especially among all the Queen's subjects, not only the civilisation but the religion of this country. Looking back through history, he had found how great empires had risen, had prospered, and had decayed, and he could not doubt that Great Britain would decay in time unless preserved by the Divine spirit of Christianity. He therefore, who assisted the spread of Christianity among our Colonies and dependencies did service for the Empire as well as for the Church. An empire to be permanent must rest upon character—it could not solely rest on force—and he knew no safeguard for character, no stronghold to preserve men against the temptations and seductions of life, but the Christian faith. The problem presented by India was paralleled in the history of the world, and there our responsibilities were greatest. Statesmen, no less than missionaries, had come to recognise the obligations of England to India. The religions of India were breaking down. They were being sapped by education and Christianity, and unless India became Christian that vast country would be without any faith. The duty of England was to make India Christian.

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## HOW A PLAGUE WAS FOUGHT.

Dr. Gordon Sharp, of Leeds, has sent to the *British Medical Journal* the following interesting account of the manner in which a Derbyshire clergyman fought the plague in the seventeenth century. The village of Eyam (pronounced Eem), sometimes called the "Plague Village," is situated in Derbyshire, six miles north of Bakewell, and twelve from both Sheffield and Buxton. In 1665-1666 it was visited by the plague, which swept away 259 of its 350 inhabitants. The disease appears to have been brought to the village by fomites. A tailor received from London on Sept. 2 or 3, 1665, a parcel of cloth patterns, together with some old clothes. The man who opened the parcel was soon seized with sickness, and died on the third day, with the well-known symptoms of bubonic plague. Up to the end of 1665 forty-four inhabitants of the village died of the disease, and during the first five months of 1666 there were thirty more deaths from the same cause. In June the epidemic began to rage more severely. The Vicar of Eyam, William Mompesson, bravely stuck to his post, visiting the sick and burying the dead. When the plague became worse his wife besought him to leave the place, but he refused to do so. Moreover, he induced a number of the villagers, who wished to leave to follow his example, by pointing out to them that they would carry the disease with them, and be a danger wherever they went. At the time be wrote to the Earl of Devonshire, stating that the people would stay in Eyam if they were supplied with the necessaries of life. Arrangements were made accordingly that supplies should be left at regular intervals at a certain spot, a signal being given when they were placed there. The vicar, perceiving the danger of people collecting in church in warm weather, conducted the services outside, and preached from a limestone platform, which has ever since been known as Cucklett Church. The disease continued to rage through July and August, and in the latter month the vicar's devoted wife fell a victim to the scourge. Mompessen had tried all the cordials and antidotes recomended for the plague, but with no avail. He, therefore told the people to burn all clothing, furniture, and everything else that might harbour the disease, and he set them the example by destroying his own effects. In October the disease began to subside, the last victim dying on Oct. 11, 1666. The survivors, however, were in such terror that they continued for some time to burn their things, leaving themselves scarcely enough to shelter them from the winter. Though but ninety-one of the inhabitants of Eyam escaped with their lives, the vicar's manful fight against the plague was successful, as he prevented it from spreading beyond the village.

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## PATHOLOGICAL EXPERIMENTS IN INDIA.

A memorial has just been presented to Lord Curzon, signed by Sir C. Gordon, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Sir W. Wedderburn, M.P., members of the British Union for the abolition of Vivisection, and others who have had personal experience in India either in the practice of medicine, in the Army or in the Civil Service, in which they state that they have learned with unfeigned regret that strenuous efforts are being made to raise funds from ruling Princes and Chiefs of India for the purpose of founding and endowing in "State territory," in commemoration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign, "a Health Institute," which shall bear the title of "The Indian Princes' Victoria Health Institute," and the objects of which are stated to be, "The scientific study of bacteriology," "Resarches regarding the causation of diseases." "Investigation of means for the prevention and cure of diseases," "The training of officers in bacteriology, and to carry out investigations on the above lines." The memorialists are satisfied that it is the intention of the originators of the project to carry out the alleged beneficent objects of the Institute largely through inoculations with the virus of various diseases, according to the systems of Koch and Pasteur, and also by experiments and operations involving continual and innumerable vivisections of animals. They implore Lord Curzon to refuse to sanction in this manner the possible introduction of the new vice of scientific cruelty among the various races of the great Eastern dependency of the British Crown which he is called on to govern; or "to permit the presentation to the natives of India, in the name of our tender-hearted Queen, of an institute which may only too probably prove for them a huge object lesson in cruelty."

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## THE POWERS AND CHINA.

The "Times'" correspondent at Niu-chwang, says that Lord Charles Beresford, who arrived there on Nov 4, is deeply impressed with the importance of the place and with the necessity of maintaining this, the only open door into Manchuria. There is no Russian trade there, but greatRussian railway activity and military domination. There are armed Cossacks in the treaty port, Cossacks patrolling the railway, and Russian military posts along the railway throughout Manchuria.

At a meeting of representatives of the Diplomatic Body in Pekin on Nov. 5, it was resolved to send to the Tsung-li-Yamen a demand for the removal of the Kan-su troops outside the province of Chi-li before Nov. 15, and for a list of the towns where the troops are to be stationed. It is proposed, if these demands are not complied with, to take steps to secure protection of the railway communication between Pekin and the coast.

The Japanese Minister was received in audience by the Emperor and the Empress-Dowager on Nov. 5. The Emperor, though pale seemed in good health.

A curious story comes from Shanghai of the detention at Tientsin of forty Russian sailors, with their Admiral and M. Pavloff. M. Pavloff and the Admiral, it is said, told the railway officials that if they attempted to start the Pekin train without taking the sailors, they, the Admiral and M. Pavloff, would stand in front of the engine.

A telegram from the Rev. R. C. Forsyth, of Tsi Nan Fu, says that the Yellow River has left its bed and 2000 square miles are flooded. Hundreds of villages have been destroyed, and 1,000,000 people are suffering.

## FRANCE, ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

### LORD SALISBURY ON BRITISH ARMAMENTS

THE French Chambers resumed their Session on Friday afternoon (Nov. 4), but apparently without any sensational incident. The House, by 429 to 64 votes, passed a resolution of confidence. At night the following semi-official note was published in Paris:—

The Government have decided not to retain the Marchand mission at Fashoda. This decision was arrived at by the Council of Ministers after an exhaustive examination of the question. The Government, in replying to the interpellation which is to be addressed to it in the Chamber on the subject, will avail itself of the opportunity to explain to the Chamber the motives of this resolution.

On Tuesday the Chamber was crowded in expectation of a declaration of M. Delcasse in reply to an interpellation by M. Brunet on the Fashoda affair, but Brunet withdrew his interpellation amid applause from all parties in the Chamber, and nothing was said on the question.

The decision of the French Government to evacuate Fashoda is generally commented on by the Paris journals in an agrieved tone, but with less irritation than seemed likely; but a disposition is being shown to take M. Hanotaux the ex-Foreign Minister, as the scapegoat for the repulse France has sustained, and he is being twitted as the originator of the Marchand expedition—a trick on England which was only a continuation of the childish and annoying policy that for sixteen years had been practised by French diplomacy in Egypt.

Major Marchand (who with Captain Baratier has left Cairo for Fashoda) was entertained at dinner on Sunday night by the French Club at Cairo. In reply to the toast of his health, Major Marchand said he was unable to say much on a day which had caused him great sorrow, on account of the official abandonment of Fashoda by the French Government. Three years ago the French of France had started to carry across French Africa a hand-grip to the French of Egypt, who, if few to-day, would be numerous to-morrow, forgetting nothing and abandoning nothing.

M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writes:—I agree with those who say that there is no compensation to be given to France for Fashoda, inasmuch as no compensation is given for an ill turn, but it is thought here (Paris) that compensation should be given to France for England's engagement, which she cannot fulfil, even if she would, to withdraw from Egypt. The rights of France in Egypt are not identical with those of other nations, and France has been deprived of more than they have been; yet not by a war, which would have given England a right which she does not possess. The French colony is five times as large as that of any other nation. Alexandria has been for ages a kind of continuation of Marseilles. France, in fact, has always felt herself at home at Alexandria, and this feeling she had, indeed, at times when no other power could feel itself so predominant there. And finally it must not be forgotten that it was with her labour, her genius, and her savings and resources, in spite of England, that the Suez Canal was constructed, and to-day England has made by that canal, which she opposed, the enormous sum of £24,000,000. For all these reasons it is maintained that a compensation is due to France, and for this reason, if on both sides there is a clear view of things, great good may come out of the painful moments through which the world has just been passing. France has understood that England would not recoil from any sacrifice to keep what she possesses, what she has won, that she herself would find no auxiliary in a position to help her to dislodge the English, and that the time for empty annoyance unworthy of a great nation has passed. She must approach the negotations about to open in a board spirit. She must make up her mind to the acceptance of accomplished facts, and in exchange claim on African soil that share of territory and influence to which she has a right. I am covinced that, in exchange for a sincere agreement guaranteeing future peace, England will on her side bring to such an agreement the justice, the liberal spirit, and the element of positive satisfaction due to the aspirations of a great nation.

The German and Austrian Press comment on the British naval preparations as of grave significance. In the meantime naval and military activity in France is increasing rather than diminishing. The unofficial German Press is not too complimentary to Great Britain. The *Times*' correspondent at Vienna says:—

At first our Austrian friends affected to regard them as mere bluff, or, as it is called in German, a rattling of the sword (Sabelrassel). Indeed, the impression was very general that, if either side gave way on the question of Fashoda, it was sure to be England.

The Russian newspapers, and particularly the *Novoe Vremya*, the *Novosti* and the *Petersburgskija Viedmosti* (telegraphs Reuter), adopt a tone of extreme irritation against Great Britain.

There is still much conjecture as to the route by which Major Marchand will return from Fashoda, but he will not retrace his steps via the Bahr-el-Ghazal. Major Marchand expresses high admiration of the equipment and armament of the Egyptian gunboats employed on the Nile. Before leaving Khartum for Cairo he was shown over the scene of the battle of Omdurman by Colonel Maxwell, and warmly acknowledged the courtesy which he received from that officer.

### THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET

At the Guildhall, on Nov. 9, was the occasion of a speech by Lord Salisbury, in which he offered some explanations of the continuance of naval and military preparations. It had been expected that Lord Salisbury would announce a British protectorate over Egypt, but the expectation was not realised.

The Premier commenced by saying that the past year had been one of considerable anxiety to Ministers, but our strictly domestic affairs had furnished little matter for comment. The objects of interest had been outside our own shores. He must mention with great regret the murder of the Empress of Austria by Anarchists. We had been invited to join in a conference of European Powers to determine whether any measures could be taken to abate this terrible plague Anarchism. The Government had accepted that invitation. They had done so because they would not that their country should seem to lag behind for a moment in the depth of its sympathy for those who had so tragically suffered or in its anxiety that this disgrace to humanity should be purged away; but he was bound to say that they did not regard with any great hope any efforts that legislation may make to prevent this evil. After alluding to the great brilliancy of the campaign conducted by the Sirdar at the head of the Egyptian and British forces, and the splendid results for civilisation and the glory of his country which he had achieved, and to the magnificent conduct of the frontier war carried on by Sir William Lockhart, Lord Salisbury referred to Crete. At last the Concert of Europe, moving like a rolling machine, had advanced very slowly, but it had crushed all that lay within its path to oppose its progress, and the result had been that the promise of Europe to the Cretan people that they should have autonomy under the the suzerainty of the Sultan was now, he may say, practically fulfilled. He wished to allude to this not merely because it was the solution of a problem which had been one of great difficulty, and which had sorely taxed the patience of all concerned in it, but because it has been the occasion for the display of some very remarkable qualities on the part of the principal officers of the naval service. They had shown that the government of a great ship was a great training in the art of administration. He had sometimes thought that if the Cabinets were all dismissed and an Admiral installed in the place of each, Europe would get on better than she does now. He believed that if they were able to restore to Europe a pacified and well administered Crete it will be more due to the individual action of Admiral Noel than that of any living man. Continuing, Lord Salisbury said:—My Lord Mayor, we have had quite recently to consider the question of European war, not I will say from a very near distance, but, at all events, with great anxiety and consideration. The result has turned out happily. At one moment it seemed possible that it would be otherwise; but the great judgment and common sense displayed by the French Government in circumstances of unusual difficulty have, I think, relieved Europe of a very dangerous and threatening storm. (Cheers). But while matters were to some extent in suspense, assurances which were prodigally lavished by the newspapers on both sides of the Channel led the world to believe that war was, perhaps, nearer than it really was. These considerations, and many others which you will readily guess, forced on Her Majesty's Government the necessity of taking such precautions that we should not be taken unaware, if any danger were suddenly to come upon us. (Loud cheers). These precautions were taken with great promptitude and effect, and I think they have merited the laudatory language which has been used by the gallant Admiral. (Hear, hear). But the necessity for them, or, at least, the immediate necessity, had passed away, and some surprise is expressed on both sides of the water that all these preparations have not suddenly ceased. But you cannot at a moment's notice put a stop to all the precautions which the presumed proximity of danger may have suggested, and it is not to be assumed that, because these precautions are not immediately stopped, they indicate any of the feelings by which they were originally induced. (Hear, hear). I know that many conclusions, I believe in this City, have been drawn from the fact that a certain amount of activity—it is a good deal exaggerated—but, still, a certain amount of activity—is being shown in the dockyards. I know that all kinds of conclusions as to our future intentions have been drawn. Some people say that we intend to seize Syria. Others say that we intend to seize Crete. A third view is that we intend to declare a protectorate over Egypt. (Loud cheers). It is quite clear if some of my audience were at the head of affairs what would be done. (Laughter and cheers.) But I am sorry to say that for the present I cannot rise to the height of their aspirations. If we are forced by others into a position which we do not now occupy I do not venture to prophesy what would take place, but we are quite sufficiently satisfied with the state of things as it exists at present, and we do not think that any cause has arisen for any effort at present to modify it on our part. (Hear, hear). I do not say that it is entirely comfortable. It does not say that occasionally friction will not arise; but I say that, loking at the matter all round and considering the feelings of the other people as well as of ourselves. I say think we can very reasonably rest for the present with the state of things as it now exists. But do not let me be understood by that to say that I consider the events of the last three months have had no effect upon our position in that country. That it is impossible to say. A stricken field is one of the stages upon the road of history, and the state of things that existed before that stricken field cannot be the same as that which exists afterwards. The victory of Lord Wolseley at Tel-el-Kebir was the beginning of our mordern Anglo-Egyptian history. (Cheers). Our position in Egypt after he struck that blow was very different from what it was before. The same thing has happened with Lord Kitchener's victory at Omdurman (Cheers). Our position after he struck that blow is not the same as it was before. But I earnestly hope that no circumstances will arise which will make it necessary to modify in any degree our position in Egypt, for I am convinced that the world would not get on as peaceably as it does now if such a necessity were imposed upon us. Well, then, you will say, if you are not going to take Crete, if you are not going to take Syria, if you are not going to take Egypt, why are you making all these preparations? I have already said that when you begin these preparations you cannot stop them in a moment; but I must go a step further than that, and I must ask you to look at the state of the world in which we of this generation at the end of the century live. We have had an invitation from His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia to attend a congress for the disarmament of the nations. I offer a most hearty tribute to the motive by which that invitation has been dictated. I admire the character which can have produced it, and has far as assistance and sympathy from us can help him in the task he has undertaken that assistance and sympathy are entirely at his disposal. But while we earnestly concur with him in his views and desires, we may be permitted to think that until the happy days have arrived when his aspirations are crowned with success we must still have regard to the dangers that surround us and provide the precautions which are necessary. (Cheers). In some respects the era of this great proposition, which I think will be an epoch in the history of men, the era of this great proposition has been marked by unhappy omens. It is the first year in which the mighty force of the American Republic has been introduced among the nations whose dominion is expending and whose instruments, to a certain extent, are war. I am not implying the slightest blame—for from it—I am not refusing sympathy to the American Republic in the difficulties through which they have passed; but no one can deny that their appearance among the factors of Asiatic, at all events, and possibly of Europian diplomacy, is a grave and serious event, which may not conduce to the interest of peace, though I think that in any event it is likely to conduce to the interests of Great Britain. (Hear, hear). But what has been pressed upon us is that the subject matter of war is terribly prevalent on all sides. You see nations who are decaying or whose government is so bad that they can neither maintain the power of self-defence nor the affections of their subjects. You see this on all sides, and you also see that when the phenomenon takes place there are always neighbours who are impelled by some motive or other—it may be from the highest philanthropy, it may be from the natural desire of empire—are always inclined and disposed to contest with each other as to who shall be the heir to the nation which is falling away from its old position. And that is the cause of war. Still more serious is the consideration which recent events have forced upon us that these wars come upon us absolutely unannounced and with terrible rapidity. The war-cloud rises in the horizon with a rapidity that obviates all calculation, and, it may be, a month or two months after the first warning you receive you find you are engaged in or in prospect of a war on which your very existence is staked. Let us remember we are a great Colonial and maritime Power. There have been great Colonial and maritime Powers, four or five, but they have always fallen because they had a land frontier by which their enemies could approach, and by which their metropolis could be struck. We have no such land frontier, but if we ever allow our defences at sea to fail to such a point of inefficiency that it is as easy, or nearly as easy, to cross the sea as it is to cross a land frontier, our great Empire, stretching to the ends of the earth, supported by maritime force in every part of it, will come clattering to the ground when a blow at the metropolis in England is struck. Our whole existence, not only our whole prosperity, but the whole fabric by which our millions are nourished and sustained—they all depend on our being able to defend our own shores against attack, and that ability depends on our power at any moment of summoning to our aid a martime force far larger than any opponent can bring to bear against us. If you will think out these ideas you will see why we cannot admit that in the present state and temper of the world we can intermit our naval and military precautions. They must be kept constantly on foot; but do not let it be said for a moment on that account that we are preparing great and dangerous enterprises, or that we are animated by the lust of conquest or the love of war. (Cheers). I do not believe there is any but a very small and uninfluential minority in this great community who have anything but an abhorrence of war. They are resolved to do their duty; they are resolved to maintain the honour which has been handed down to them; they are resolved to deliver the Empire they have received from their fathers unimpaired and uninjured to those who come after them. In doing so they are innocent of any love of war, they are exposing themselves to no reproach of infidelity to their loudly proclaimed principles of peace. On the contrary, they are maintaining and holding up and giving the only true support to that peace which is the glory and sustenance of our Empire. (Loud and prolonged cheers).

### SOME FRENCH OPINIONS.

The *Eclair* observes that, without being completely pacific, as regards the future Lord Salisbury's speech removes, at least, the eventuality of an immediate war. At bottom his speech is that of a victor, but of a prudent victor, who, while wishing to flatter the Jingo passions of his hearers, is not anxious to bring the whole of Europe upon him. The *Figaro* expresses admiration for Lord Salisbury on account of his refraining from any violent declaration of a protectorate at the Lord Mayor's banquet last night. The Premier, adds the *Figaro*, acted in the best interests of both nations and of civilisation. The *Gaulois* also commends Lord Salisbury's peaceful words.

### SPEECHES BY THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE AND LORD SPENCER.

The Duke of Devonshire on Nov. 9 attended the Mayor's dinner at Eastbourne, and, replying to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," said everyone saw that Fashoda was only an incident in a much larger question. But he did not think we need doubt that if in any future development of that or any other question the subject was approached by the Government and the country as a whole in the same spirit of moderation, combined with firmness, a solution might finally be reached which, while it should be consistent with our own interests, need in no degree affect the honour or touch the susceptibilities of any other nation.

Lord Spencer, speaking at Manchester, on Nov. 9, said he was happy to think that the Government had been successful in settling the Fashoda question. He had always thought that the matter might be disposed of in a way which would leave no stain either on France or England. This country must appreciate the manner in which the French people had taken what might have been considered by them as an affront.

## "THE WAY TO BEAT SAVAGES."

GENERAL GATACRE, who has been appointed to the command of the troops in the Eastern District, was entertained at a banquet by the Mayor and Corporation of Bridgnorth on Wednesday (Nov. 9). The Mayor read the following telegram: "Glad you are entertaining my gallant comrade, General Gatacre. Please congratulate him from me on his command of the Eastern District.—Kitchener of Khartum."—General Gatacre, in response to the toast of the health, said he should like to say a few words about the expedition which had met the two armies of the Khalifa, one at Atbara and the other at Omdurman. The battles were carried by brute force, for they got within 200 yards of the enemy, and if their rifles had not been exact they would have fared badly. They had tried to kill the Khalifa to avenge the death of one of the greatest men that ever lived, General Gordon. Our Army and Navy had never been so good as now, and as long as they remained so England would never go down. Our Volunteers were the finest in the world, and when the Army and Navy were engaged we must look to the Militia and Volunteers. The Army was better than it was years ago, and he was glad to see that they were practising at long ranges, so as to get proficiency, for that was the way to beat savages. In the late war between the American and Spanish the Americans knocked the Spaniards out, and he was proud to think that amongst the gunners who served in that war in the American ships there were many who, having learned their business under the British flag, had become naturalised Americans.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 1,33, Farringdon Road, London England,

## PASTEUR INSTITUTE BUSY WITH BITES FROM THE EAST.

Two more parties of soldiers bitten by mad dogs in the East have recently arrived at the Pasteur Institute of Paris, and a third is on its way. An assistant engineer from the Punjab Irrigation Department is also coming to Paris for treatment at the institute. The largest party consists of a sergeant and nine men belonging to the 4th Dragoon Guards stationed at Rawul Pindi, in the Punjab. They were bitten in the middle of June, and are now nearly all cured. The second lot at the institute are four privates of the South Staffordshire Regiment, stationed at Thayetmyo, in Burma. A sergeant and these four men were bitten at the end of September by the same dog. The sergeant died of hydrophobia, and the men were then despatched to Paris. Nine soldiers belonging to various regiments posted in different parts of India who have recently been bitten by dogs suffering from rabies are now on their way to Paris. Since the beginning of the year no less than fifty-one persons bitten by mad dogs in India have been treated at the Pasteur Institute. Of these forty were soldiers, the remaining eleven included ladies. Rabies is very common in India. Dogs out there belong to no one; they are one of Mother Nature's many scavengers for Eastern villages and towns. Mr. Long could not muzzle them, however much he tried. To stop hydrophobia he would besides have to muzzle the jackals, who often go mad and bite persons and dogs, thus spreading the disease. Four years ago an attempt was made to start a Pasteur Institute in India. Some £5,000 has been raised, but the scheme hangs fire, partly for want of funds and partly because the princes of India propose building a bacteriological institute in honour of the Diamond Jubilee, which shall include the treatment of hydrophobia. Of course, the anti-vivisectionists are doing all they can to prevent a Pasteur Institute in India. They are working the mild Hindu for all he is worth. A memorial was recently adopted at Bombay, in which this sentence appears: "The people of India had from ancient times cultivated ideas of mercy and humanity towards the dumb creation, which were less known and less revered in other quarters of the globe, and it would be a shock to their deeply-cherished feelings to transplant the horrors of vivisection or a Pasteur Institute to this ancient land." Ideas of mercy and humanity towards the dumb creation sound beautiful on paper, but if they were illustrated by photos of bullocks beneath the yoke, ponies plying for hire, goats being flayed alive, and pariah dogs fuller of sores than Lazarus, they would quickly splutter out. Nowhere in the world does the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals find more work for its agents than in India. The director of the Pasteur Institute at Paris has asked our Paris correspondent to call attention through the *Daily Mail* to the fact that the soldiers who arrive come unprovided with any kind of papers setting forth the circumstances of their injury. They cannot express themselves, of course, as they do not speak French, and there is seldom a doctor on hand who speak English, and they do not come accompanied by any interpreter. Consequently they rely on the hotel keepers with whom they stay, and who cannot always give the accurate details needful. The director suggests that the soldiers should bring with them from India a paper—drawn up by a doctor if possible—giving age, domicile, date of injury, notes about the dog, notes about patient as to health, &c., and whether any treatment attempted, such as cauterisation of wound. These notes would be very valuable. The patients on arriving in Paris should also be referred to the Embassy or Consulate, and come accompanied by an interpreter. The fact that they suddenly arrive one fine morning, absolutely without notice, without information, and without power of explaining their circumstances, is a little disconcerting, and the remedy to this inconvenience is easy.—*Daily Mail.*

## THE PERSIAN GULF SEIZURE.

### ATTITUDE OF THE BIRMINGHAM GUNMAKERS.

THE question of the seizure of arms in the Persian Gulf was discussed, on Nov. 4, at the annual meeting of the Birmingham and Provincial Gunmakers' Union, Mr. W. H. Hughes presided. The annual report of the executive committee states that the seizure of arms by the Persian and British Governments in December, 1897, and January, 1898, had seriously injured an important branch of the Birmingham gun trade. Continued efforts had been and were being made by the union to obtain a return of the guns seized and the reinstatement of the trade, but at present with little success. It was felt that the members interested in this trade were entitled to a substantial compensation for the loss they had sustained, as no reasonable explanation of the seizures had been given.

The Chairman said he was prepared to admit the existence of the probhibition since 1881, but there were many shippers interested in the trade who had been absolutely unaware of it. The shippers who were in the trade a number of years ago were advised, but those who had gone into it within recent years had no knowledge of any prohibition. He would tell them candidly that he was unaware of any prohibition until the trade was stopped, and there were many there who were in exactly the same position, although they might be expected to have better opportunities of being aware of it than he had. It was absurd to suppose that for eighteen years the trade had been going on in spite of the Shah's prohibition. Every case of guns that had gone into that country had gone in with the consent of the Shah's officials, who had to pay very heavily for their post, and had to get their revenue from the introduction of arms into the country. There was not the slightest doubt in his mind that in the absence of any prohibition the seizure had taken place, and it was absurd for the Foreign Office or any one else to say that the cause of the seizures was the fact of the prohibition being in existence. Birmingham gunmakers could not accept the statement by the British Government that it was the Persian authorities that were responsible for the seizures of arms in the Baluchistan. No one could seriously suggest that that was a Persian seizure, because the Lapwing was manned by British officers and men, and was sailing under the orders of the British Government. He did not know what influence was used with the Shah to give his consent to the seizures, but certainly some pressure was put upon him. The British Government, and the British Government alone, was responsible. What was the reason for the seizure? This was more problematical than the other question. First of all it was circulated that the reason of the seizure was that the arms were getting to the Afridis and the hostile tribes on the North-West frontier. That was absolutely exploded. The Government had been challenged to prove the statement, but they had not done it, nor had they taken steps to remove the stigma which rested upon the trade in the matter. The committee appointed to deal with it had done everything they could to get the Government to undo the mischief they had done. Interviews there had been with Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Curzon (now Lord Curzon), and others, but they had been able to get very little satisfaction. All that had been done was that two or three lots of guns, which had been seized in the Baluchistan had been released. The one thing which was almost inconceivable about the release of the arms was that the very first lot to be freed was the only foreign shipment in the Baluchistan, and that belonged to a German firm. It seemed to him that if it was fair to release one portion of the guns, it was only fair to release simultaneously the whole lot, because they were all shipped under the same conditions. The only hint they had from the Government on the point of compensation was that given by Mr. Powell Williams, that it might be possible to induce the Shah to pay for the goods. The gunmakers interested in the trade had really suffered a very serious loss—in the first place in connection with goods which were ordered and could not be shipped, and in some cases for goods which had been shipped to merchants, but could not be paid for because they could not be got at. Further, they had suffered loss of the trade in consequence of dead stock which was left on their hands, and also by the heavy expenses which had been incurred since the seizure in trying to bring the Government to a proper frame of mind. In all these circumstances he thought they had ample ground for compensation. The latest step they had taken was to lay their case before eminent counsel. They had not put forward any definite claim, but he could not help thinking that the whole thing was a Foreign Office bungle, which ought to be compensated for in the most liberal manner.

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IT is stated that among the papers siezed at the apartment of Major Esterhazy, there has been found a letter written on tracing paper identical with that on which the bordereau was written, and bearing a date anterior to that of the bordereau. The Court of Cassation heard M. Cavaignac, ex-Minister of War, whose evidence occupied the entire day.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes 'as bright as a button.' It soothes the child, it soften the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Umta, 3,450 tons Captain F Harrington, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, 16th November, with a cargo of coal.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Maria Valerie, 2,648 tons, Captain A Fellner, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo, and Mrs Fouda as a passenger.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain J E Sandilands, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta 2nd November, via coast ports, with a general cargo, and 10 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chyebassa, 1,688 tons, Captain G E Metcalfe, which arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta, 30th October, via coast poarts, with a general cargo and 17 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi, 24th November, with a general cargo, and the following passengers.—Capt Witti-combe, Col Spratt, Mr Gopaldas, Mr J Godamal, Mr S Alsopp, Mr A Dharamsey, Mr Chariasing, and 70 deck.

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 26.

| Shd | Vessels | Ton | Capt | Destination | Date | Agent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Avoca | 944 | Davidson | | | A Munjee |
| | Baghdad | 819 | Hill | | | M M & Co |
| | Courland | 764 | Fairweather | | | D Abdulla |
| | Clyde | 2198 | Denny | Aden | | P & O Co |
| | Camorta | 1351 | Magents | Calcutta | | M M & Co |
| | St Mary | 1939 | Scott | | | K N & Co |
| | Henzada | 1341 | McDougall | | | M M & Co |
| | Winnie | 1583 | Rohtkins | | | K Nixon & Co |
| | Indianic | 1843 | Saville | | | Bombay Co |
| | Union | 830 | Pederson | | | Bombay Co |
| | Chindwara | 1501 | Watkeys | | | M M & Co |
| | Flor de Dia brig | 133 | Nacoda | | | ...... |
| | Hermod | 830 | Nielson | | | Bombay Co |
| | Bezwada | 3270 | Smith | | | M M & Co |
| | Forelaid | 2881 | Chambers | | | K N & Co |
| | Booldana | 2183 | Kilpatrick | | | M M & Co |
| | Chyebassa | 1688 | Metcalfe | | | Do |
| | Umta | 3450 | Harrington | | | Do |
| | Dwarka | | Tice | | | Do |
| | Nadir | 2041 | Sandilands | | | T M & Co |

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 26.

#### PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date.* | Agent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Clio | 1778 | Johnson | Karachi | 28-11 | M M & Co |
| B | Clan Macrae | 1664 | Elliott | | | F M & Co |
| D | Bhundara | 2215 | Stebbing | | | M M & Co |
| G | Crescent | 905 | Hannah | Calcutta | | H G I Mohomad |
| H | Ileafaee | 373 | Syed | Maculla | 26-11 | A Munjee |
| K | Hiroshima Maru | 2031 | Tenji | Japan | 1-12 | N Y Kaisha |
| L | Naderi | 1163 | Hanson | Calcutta | 26-11 | B & P S N Co |
| M | Mirzapore | 2168 | Cootes | Calcutta | 26-11 | H C Joosub |
| N | Akbar | 1441 | Baldwin | E Africa | | H C Joosub |
| O | Nevasa | 1945 | Jacobs | Zanzibar | 28-11 | M M & Co |
| P | Rothenfels | 1864 | Tegge | Hamburg | 1-12 | Glade & Co |
| Q | Den of Airlie | 2275 | Jarvis | | | Bombay Co |
| R | Clan Mackay | 1653 | Wadge | Antwerp | 29-11 | F M & Co |

#### HARBOUR WALL.

| Vessels | Ton | Capt | Destination | Date | Agent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kaveri | 563 | Fuckeer | Bhownagar | 26-11 | Shprd & Co |
| Sabarmati | 524 | Fuckeera | Mangalore | 28-11 | Do |
| Indravati | 513 | Adam | | | Do |
| Ponani | 562 | Ahmed | Bhownuger | 29-11 | Do |

#### VICTORIA DOCK.

| Shd. | Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Carthage | 2893 | Gadd | Aden | 26-11 | P & O S N Co |
| 2 | Australia | 2292 | Asborne | Marseilles | 30-11 | W&AG Co |
| 3 | Singapore | 2432 | Pizzarello | Genoa | 7-12 | F Balduino |
| 4 | Bormida | 1499 | Delaya | China | 4-12 | F Baldovino |
| 6 | Peshawar | 2230 | Vibert | China | | P & O S N Co |
| 7 | Amphitrite | 2342 | Custonze | Trieste | 1-12 | A L S N Co |
| 8 | Maria Valerie | 2643 | Fellner | Calcutta | 28-11 | A L S N Co |
| 12 | Egypt | 4168 | Langborne | London | 3-12 | P & O Co |

#### HARBOUR WALL

| Vessels | Ton | Capt | Destination | Agent |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amra | 170 | Martyr | Karachi | M M & Co |

#### MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Goa ......1903 tons gross......M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

### ARRIVALS.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | Sutlej s | Symons | Aden, Nov 20 |
| | Dwarka s | Tice | Karachi, Nov 24 |
| | Umta s | Harrington | Calcutta, Nov 16 |
| | Nadir s | Sandilands | Calcutta, Nov 2 |
| 27 | Rajpootana s | Gimblett | Delagoa Bay, Oct 29 |
| | Vindobona s | Bellen | Trieste, Oct 20 |
| | Byculla s | Tyrell | Moulmein, Nov 15 |

### DEPARTURES.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | Naderi s | Hanson | Calcutta |
| | Chindwara s | Watkeys | Persian Gulf |
| | Dumra s | Rothwell | Karachi |
| | Dilwara transport | Mann | Southampton |
| | Carthage s | Gadd | Aden |

The steamer Maria Valerie, Captain Fellner, obtained her port-clearance on Saturday last for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Vindobona, for China, Japan, &c.
" Nadir, for Coast ports and Calcutta.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 26.

#### FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—43 bales wool Jadnowjee Karra, 100 bales wool W and A Graham and Co, 40 bales wool, Tyeb Hajee, 210 bales wool, Suliiman J Mahomed, 40 bales wool, M Mooraj, 50 bales cotton Tyabjee and Co, 2,100 cwt linseed, Cake Glade and Co.

#### FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—9 cwt ivory, Nathoo Bharmall.

Egypt s—1,007 cwt myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co, 11 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co, 175 cwt gum 30 cwt deer horns 6 cwt india rubber Megjee Mahomed and Co, 10 casks Indian condiments M Poonjiajee and Sons, 5 hogsheads Indian chutney 5 cases Bombay ducks F Nowrojee.

#### FOR HAMBURG.

Rothenfels s—330 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 600 cwt ajmaseed E D Sassoon and Co, 1,003 cwt myrabollams David Sassoon and Co, 400 cwt mustardseed 303 cwt gum 300 cwt myrabollams 13 pots rosa oil and 2,000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers 1,999 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers, 1,000 cwt gingellyseed, John Fachiri.

#### FOR BREMEN.

Rothenfels s—965 cwt linseed cake and 1,500 cwt ground nuts Glade and Co

#### FOR MARSEILLES.

Den of Airlie s—5,760 cwt castorseed 3,102 cwt mowraseed 1,503 cwt nigerseed 6,000 cwt wheat and 16,063 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers, 4,000 cwt castorseed 330 cwt gingellyseed E D Sassoon and Co

Australia s—7 cases saffron K Ludha, 1,000 cwt castorseed and 999 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers, 2001 cwt gingellyseed E D Sassoon and Co

#### FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—5 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co

#### FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—700 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

Clan Macrae s—1,104 cwt rapeseed 13,057 cwt linseed and 22,995 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers

#### FOR TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—220 bales cotton A Blaschock and Co, 1 bale cotton F Muir and Co, 200 cwt poppyseed Volkart Brothers

#### FOR VENICE.

Amphitrite s—57 cwt castorseed Nansee Khairaz and Co 4,699 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers

#### FOR HONGKONG.

Hiroshima Maru s—750 cwt oinons A Jamasjee and Co, 68 cwt cloves M H E Ellias

Bormida s—25 bales twist D M Petit Sons and Co, 650 bales twist Fleming Shaw and Co, 250 bales twist H A Ramall and Co, 350 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co, 55 bales twist P F Talati, 8 cwt peacock feathers, H A Ramall and Co, 270 cwt wheat H A H Ayeb, 163 cwt kismiss 215 cwt raisins 101 cwt hingda Quam Lun Eooo.

#### FOR SHANGHAI.

Bormida s—50 bales twist D M Petit Sons and Co.

#### FOR KOBE.

Vindobona s—500 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co, 1000 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 300 bales cotton Lyon and Co, 500 bales cotton Tata and Co, 700 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co, 500 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co,

#### FOR NAGASAKI.

Hiroshima Maru s—450 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha

Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
Beware of Substitutes.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

SORE THROAT.
"You cannot do better than gargle with Condy's Fluid."
SIR MORELL MACKENZIE, M.D.,
Physician to the late Emperor of Germany.
Gargle with Condy's Fluid
Sold by all Chemists.
ALL SUBSTITUTES ARE INFERIOR.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

van Houten's
PURE SOLUBLE Cocoa
Of unequalled value as a household beverage.
Be sure you try VAN HOUTEN'S Chocolate for Eating. [19

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,
SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.
SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.
Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.
A TRIAL SOLICITED.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF
THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY
SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.
ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

| MONTHLY PREMIUM. | |
|---|---|
| At age 20, | Rs. 6-9-0 |
| At age 25, | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| At age 30, | Rs. 8-14-0 |
| At age 35, | Rs. 10-13-0 |
| At age 40, | Rs. 13-12-0 |
| At age 45, | Rs. 18-10-0 |

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.
Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple inform, worldwide and indisputable.
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Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
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Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

*The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.*

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from
E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

S. & H. HARRIS'
EBONITE
WATERPROOF BLACKING
S. & H. HARRIS'S SADDLE PASTE FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, ETC.

S. & H. HARRIS
FOR
Boots, Shoes, Harness,
AND ALL
Black Leather Articles.
Does not injure the Leather.
Requires no Brushing.
ASK FOR IT.
WATERPROOF.
HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

*From an Eminent Surgeon:*
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:
"For many years in India a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."

*BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.*

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*NEW INDENT FOR NEW YEAR.*
**SPECIAL REDUCTION FOR 10,000 PURCHAERSS.**

### RY. REGULATOR WATCH, RS. 5.
**(With 5 presents.)**

The world-renowned perfect timekeeper, runs for 36 hours and is guaranteed for 5 years.

GRAND PRESENTATION.—Purchasers of this Watch will get free of charge: (1) 1 Fancy Chain, (2) 1 set Studs and Links, (3) 1 Silk Handkerchief, (4) 1 Ring, (5) 1 Phial Essence. Packing and postage 12 As. extra. RY. REGULATOR WATCH without Presents, Rs. 4.

Silver hunting key-wind Watch, Rs. 10, Ditto, open-face Rs. 9. Metal hunting, key-wind Watch, Rs. 8. Silver half-hunting, Rs. 12. Metal half-hunting, Rs. 9. Metal Calendar Watch, Rs. 20. Ditto, Silver, Rs. 25. Popular Lever Metal Watch, Rs. 10. Ditto, Silver, Rs. 14. 14-carat Gold open-face Watch, Rs. 25. Ditto, hunting, Rs. 60. Ditto, half-hunting, Rs. 40. All guaranteed for 5 years.

RAILWAY PIN SET GENTLEMAN'S WATCH, small size, Jewelled and highly finished, Rs. 5. All Watches supplied with extra Glass, Spring, and Case Box.

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(1.) Please send us by V. P. P. 12 more Railway Regulator Watches with presents and extra silver watch. The last 12 you sent keeps very accurate time.

(Sd.) JACOB BROTHERS & Co., Rangoon.

**THE NORTH EAST WATCH Co.,**
5, LOWER CHITPORE ROAD, LALL BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.

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# ATKINSON'S EAU DE COLOGNE

THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.

More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.

USE **ATKINSON'S** ONLY
AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Only genuine with "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark.
Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
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## YOU CAN TAKE

MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil when all other forms of the Oil disagree.

It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most, carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."

*British Medical Journal.*

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# FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

TRADE MARK

None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.

Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.

**CURES** DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.

REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

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Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs WITH

## Thomson's Slotted Rivets.

NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c., that are constantly in need of repairs it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.

No hole required to be punched; simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

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*If unobtainable, a gro. assorted sizes, for 5/-, post free, from*

BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 10, Wool Exchange, London, England.
*Agents Wanted.*

"Stocked by H. H. VAISHY & Co.,
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AHMEDABAD.

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# LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE *Lea & Perrins* IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER *of every Bottle of the* ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

# SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester;
Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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## TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

# SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., GUILDFORD ST., LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.

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BEST FOR WARM CLIMATES.

# Calvert's CARBOLIC SOAPS.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY RELIABLE BRAND.

TOILET SOAP, 6d. Tablets. PRICKLY-HEAT SOAP, 6d. & 1s. Bars.

Each containing 10 per cent. purest Carbolic. (Used by H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, when in India).

Pleasantly perfumed for Bath or Toilet. Very serviceable as preventives of Prickly-Heat and other Skin Irritation.

TO PREVENT OR REMEDY INSECT BITES OR STINGS, ITCH, PILES, RINGWORM AND OTHER SKIN AILMENTS, USE

# Calvert's 20 PER CENT. CARBOLIC SOAP.

1s. Tablets in Metal Box (English Rate). If used at Bedtime, it will prevent Mosquito Bites.

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER. Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

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# Milkmaid BRAND Milk

Full Cream.

As a guarantee of quality see that the MILKMAID Trade Mark is on every Tin.

Largest Sale in the World.

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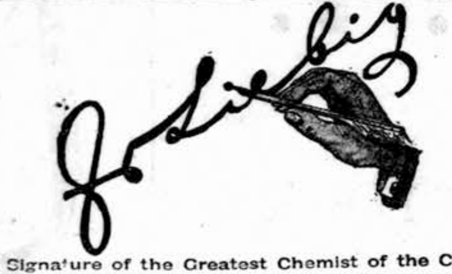

The Signature of the Greatest Chemist of the Century.
You will see it across every Jar of the Genuine

## LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT.

There are many inferior substitutes with which the Liebig Company has no connection, so always look for above signature in blue.

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For THE Health AND Beauty OF THE SKIN.
"Lanoline"
Toilet Soap
6d PER TABLET. THREE IN A BOX 1/6
"LANOLINE"
Toilet Preparations
"LANOLINE"
Darling Brand
from all Chemists.
Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.
Toilet
"Lanoline"
FOR Delicate AND Sensitive Skins.
6d. & 1s.

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# BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

ESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

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Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

# CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

## CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

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# DAWSON'S BOOTS

NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.

JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
No 75380

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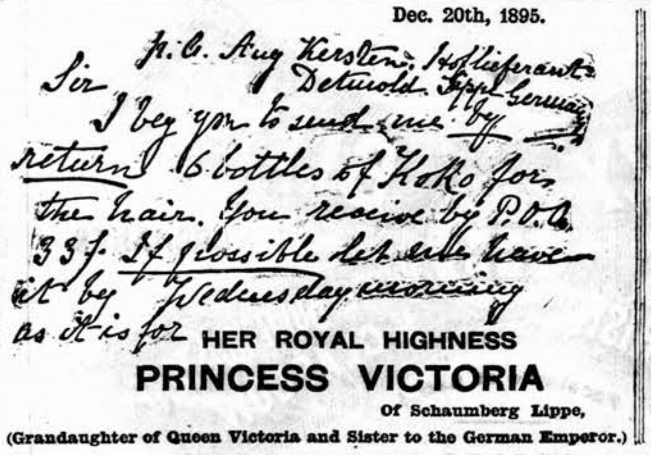
## FAC-SIMILE OF ORDER FROM ROYALTY!

# KOKO

Eradicates Scurf and Dandriff, Prevents Hair Falling, Promotes Growth, and is the Best Dressing for the Hair. Perfectly Harmless, Clean, Cooling, and Invigorating.
Of all Chemists, &c., 1/-, 2/6, and 4/6 sizes.
Depot: 11, Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.



Dec. 20th, 1895.

H.C. Aug Kersten: Hoflieferant: Detmold. Lippe Germany
Sir
I beg you to send me by return 6 bottles of Koko for the hair. You receive by P.O.O. 33/- If possible let me have it by Wednesday morning as it is for HER ROYAL HIGHNESS
PRINCESS VICTORIA
Of Schaumberg Lippe,
(Grandaughter of Queen Victoria and Sister to the German Emperor.)

ROYAL ORDER!
ROYAL ORDER!
ROYAL ORDER!
ROYAL ORDER!
ROYAL ORDER!
ROYAL ORDER!

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The difference between the cost per dozen bottles of Aerated Waters made from cheap or from best Essences is most trifling. The difference in quality is most marked.

HAY'S
To AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS
GINGER ALE EXTRACT
Supplies Pungency Aroma, Coloring, and Flavoring
This Extract makes a High Class Ginger Ale and imparts an unusually fine Ginger flavour and aroma.
Specially recommended for Export
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WILLIAM HAY, LIMITED, Manufacturing Chemists, HULL.

No Manufacturer using ordinary Essences can compete with one using HAY'S preparations. Write at once for a List, which will be sent post

PRESIDENTS OF MESSES & CLUB STEWARDS SHOULD TAKE SPECIAL NOTICE OF THE ABOVE.

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A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

# LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

PRICE Rs. 2-14 PER GALLON.

Sole Manufacturers—**ENGELBERT & CO.,**
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

Agents, with Stock—Messrs. MACBETH BROTHERS & CO., BOMBAY.

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# DRAWING an OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.

Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use

## ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

*Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.*

NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS. The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it *you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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for Ladies Apiol & Steel Pills

A REMEDY FOR ALL IRREGULARITIES.
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c.
Price 5/- post free. Obtainable from
MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON.
AGENTS, TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY.

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# EPPS'S COCOA

[Possesses the following Distinctive Merits]

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
Sold only in ½ lb. and 1 lb
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co.
Homœopathic Chemists London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA

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# Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching,
For Inching.

Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it a undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimple in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICK AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

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ALL MERCHANTS.

AGENTS :

TURNER MORRISON & CO. BOMBAY.

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Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

THE ONLY AWARD AT CHICAGO, 1893.

## JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Numbers for use by Bankers

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

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THE ACME OF EGYPTIAN PRODUCTION.

## TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS & MESSES THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

Per 100 Rs. 7. Rs. 5-8. Rs. 4-4. Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8. Rs. 3-4. Rs. 2-12

AT CAIRO MANUFACTORY PRICES.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

## TH. VAFIADIS & CO.

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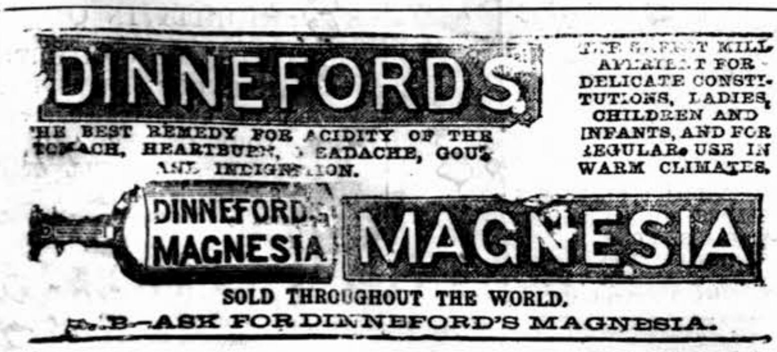

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

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# MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

## 1898 SEASONS NOVELTIES

SUITABLE FOR PRIZES OR PRESENTS.

Finest Quality Electro Plate Cut Glass Bottles, Rs. 58.

Finest Quality Electro Plate Cut Glass, R. 28.

Plated Mounts, Oak Frame, Patent Lock, Rs. 52.

Patent Table Egg Boiler, Electro Plate. Rs. 60.

Hall Marked, Silver Mount, New Pattern, Rs. 8.

Toast Racks, in great variety, Finest Electro, Rs. 21.

Gun Metal Cigarette case. Complete in Leather Covered Case, Rs. 32.

Finest Electro Plated Butter Knife, Rs 3-8.

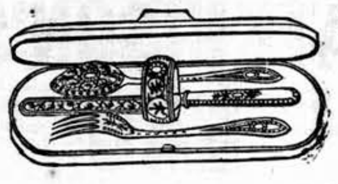
Solid Silver Mounted, Rs. 11, 7½ Inches High.

Electro Plated Crumb Brush and Tray, Finest Quality, Rs. 26, complete.

Solid Silver Fine Steel. Rs. 15.

High Grade Binoculars, will pack into Cigarcase. Achromatic Lenses, Rs. 110.

Finest Electro Plated Butter Knife, Rs. 3-8.



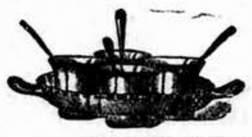
Knife, Fork, Spoon and Ring, complete, in case, Rs. 20.

3 Goblets and Flask. Large Size, Electro Plate, Nickel Silver, complete in Leather Case, with sling, Rs. 70.

Biscuit Box, Fine Electro Plate, Rs. 18-8.

Leather Purse, with Ladies' Oxidized Gunmetal Watch, complete Rs. 25.

Electro Plate, Nickel Silver, ½ Pint, Pint, Quart, Rs. 12. Rs. 18. Rs. 35.



Electro Plated Egg Cruet. Gilt Bowls, Very Pretty, Rs. 18.

## MARCKS & CO., LD.,

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# LAMPS! NEW LAMPS! NEW LANTERNS! LANTERNS!

R. DITMAR STORM AND PUNKAHPROOF BOMBAY

New Verandah Hanging Lamp.
Reliable Stormproof and Punkahproof.

Remarkably Cheap. Price, complete with Patent Stormproof Duplex Burner, Storm Globe and Punkah Protector, Rs. 22-8.

NEW

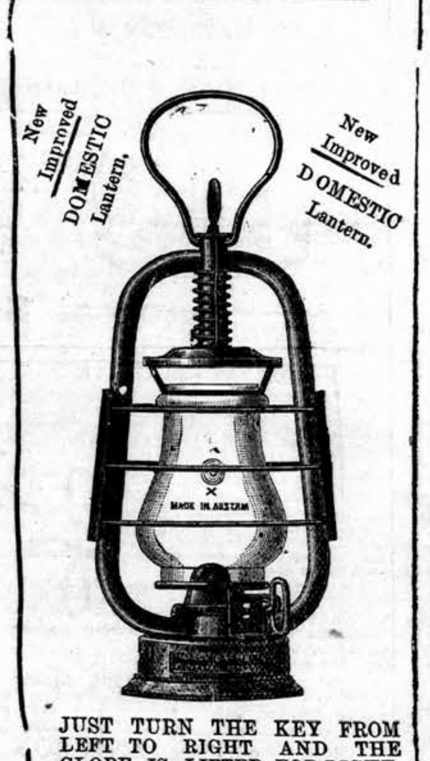
CATALOGUE

NO. 7.

NEW STOCK.

GREAT

REDUCTIONS.


New Improved DOMESTIC Lantern.
New Improved DOMESTIC Lantern.
MADE IN AUSTRIA

JUST TURN THE KEY FROM LEFT TO RIGHT AND THE GLOBE IS LIFTED FOR LIGHTING.

THE BEST LANTERN UP TO DATE

POSITIVELY HURRICANEPRO

JUST TRY ONE AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

SENT POST FREE TO THE MOFUSSIL ON APPLICATION.

## R. DITMAR,

LAMP WAREHOUSE,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

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EDWARDS'

HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

THE GREAT

HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use. "Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents it falling off and turning Grey. Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts [illegible] it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per bottle, [illegible] may be had [illegible] Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world. "EDWARDS' HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

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# SKEEVIT

THIS is a pleasantly perfumed preparation which prevents the bites of Mosquitos, Ticks and other venomous insects.

It also cures prickly heat.

In Glass bottles suitable for pocket at 1/- and in 2 oz. Stoppered bottles at 2/- and 5 oz. 4/6.

Prepared by H. C. Stephens, Aldersgate St., London. Also Manufacturer of Stephens Inks.

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SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

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FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

## GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

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## THE FINEST TONIC

FER BRAVAIS most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.

FER BRAVAIS Invaluable in all cases of anæmia, influenza and general debility.

FER BRAVAIS Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—"*A Beautiful and interesting preparation*" BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"*It as all the good effects of iron whithout producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth.*"

SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.

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THE CELEBRATED

## "LYNX."

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